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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORIC LANDMARKS

1970

Government Documents
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JUN 1 41971
University of Massachusetts

Published by:

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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL
COMMISSION

PUBLICATION OF THIS DOCUMENT APPROVED BY
ALFRED C. HOLLAND, STATE PURCHASING AGENT.

20M-12-70-048379

Estimated Cost Per Copy: \$0.09



The 1970 edition of Massachusetts Historic Landmarks contains six additions to the previous list, reflecting a continuing interest on the part of the public and the Commonwealth in preserving the magnificent cultural history of Massachusetts.

The Massachusetts Historical Commission, established in 1963, is charged with the responsibility of certifying as Landmarks sites of unique quality, a procedure which insures a certain measure of protection from demolition and deterioration.

The Commission is represented by many of the most distinguished historical societies and scholars in the Commonwealth. Members are Thomas Boylston Adams, Professor John Otis Brew, Monsignor Edward G. Murray, Robert F. Needham, Professor William H. Pierson, Dr. Maurice Robbins, Dr. Clifford K. Shipton, Dr. Walter M. Whitehill, Albert B. Wolfe, Esq., Carroll P. Sheehan, and Arthur Brownell.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the members of the Commission for their generosity and dedication. I would also like to express my gratitude to those thoughtful people who have consented to certification of their valuable properties. They have made a significant and lasting contribution to the preservation of many of the most striking symbols in the nation of a rich and bountiful heritage.

JOHN F. X. DAVOREN
Secretary of the Commonwealth and
Chairman of the
Massachusetts Historical Commission

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORIC LANDMARKS

Amesbury — Rocky Hill Meetinghouse

Boston — Christ Church (Old North)

Harrison Gray Otis House

King's Chapel

Old Corner Book Store

Old South Meeting House

State House

Trinity Church

Bunker Hill Monument (Charlestown)

Loring-Greenough House (Jamaica Plain)

Cambridge — Cooper-Frost-Austin House

Concord — The Old Manse

Dedham — Fairbanks House

Gloucester — Fitz Hugh Lane House

Hancock — Hancock Shaker Village

Harvard — Fruitlands Museum

Hingham — The Cushing Homestead
Old Ship Church

Ipswich — Choate Bridge

Lancaster — Fifth Meeting House

Newbury — Tristram Coffin House

North Andover — Parson Barnard House

Pelham — Pelham Town Hall Complex

Quincy — The Quincy Homestead

Salem — Chestnut Street Area
House of Seven Gables Complex

Saugus — William Boardman House

Stockbridge — Chesterwood
Mission House

Sudbury — Wayside Inn



ROCKY HILL MEETINGHOUSE Elm Street, Amesbury

Rocky Hill Meetinghouse (1785), a fine example of the country meetinghouse, is architecturally fortunate. Its interior—with gallery on three sides, high pulpit, sounding board, box pews, deacon's desk and simple Doric pillars supporting the gallery—is the least altered of any 18th century meetinghouse in the Commonwealth. Its exterior, a simple rectangle with dentil course at the cornice and main entrance on the side opposite the pulpit, is the meetinghouse type most representative of New England.

Rocky Hill was formerly the west parish of Salisbury (now in Amesbury). The parish was separated from the older part of the town in 1716, and its first meetinghouse was built north of the present one. When this first building became beyond repair, it was voted to build a new church in Rocky Hill nearer the parsonage. After considerable controversy, land east of the parsonage was chosen because the best garden lands lay to the west.

Owner: The Society for the Preservation of New England Antiques

Open to Public: June through October—Wed.—Thurs., 1 to 5 p.m.; apply at parsonage on property.
Admission: 50 cents.

Route 1 to Route 95, between Amesbury and Salisbury, just north of Route 110.

CHRIST CHURCH IN BOSTON 192 Salem Street

Christ Church gained world-wide fame when, at the orders of Paul Revere, its sexton, Robert Newman, hung two lanterns in its steeple, on the 18th of April, 1775. This was to warn that British troops were on their way to Lexington and Concord, if Revere failed to cross safely to Charlestown with the same message. But even if this were not a documented fact, the "Old North" would deserve to be a landmark.

This is Boston's oldest extant church and one of the most beautiful adaptations of the shape of a New England meeting house to the liturgical needs of Episcopalianism. "Old North" was built in 1723 under the direction of William Price, a print seller, from designs based on Christopher Wren's great London churches. Christ Church contains the memorial to Major Pitcairn, the gallant British marine who, at Lexington, said, "Disperse, ye rebels," and who fell at Bunker Hill.

Next to the Church is the Ebenezer Clough House, also incorporated in this certification, a fine example of early 18th century construction which helps maintain the Church in part of its original setting.

Open to Public: Daily, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.



HARRISON GRAY OTIS HOUSE

14 Cambridge Street

The earliest (1796-97) of the three houses built for the Federalist statesman and Boston social leader Harrison Gray Otis, this house is one of the most important examples of domestic Federal architecture in Boston and well reflects the taste and social life of the period.

The House is attributed to architect Charles Bulfinch on the basis of a small sketch in the papers of Harrison Gray Otis showing a similar elevation. It follows substantially the Bingham Mansion in Philadelphia which Bulfinch visited in 1789. Bulfinch and Harrison Gray Otis were personal friends, business associates, and political allies.

Owner: The Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities

Open to Public: Monday through Friday, 10 to 4;
closed on all holidays.

Admission: \$1.00

Check with Society for hours for all SPNEA properties.



KING'S CHAPEL
Tremont and School
Streets
Boston

The present King's Chapel was built in 1749-54 and stands on the site of the first Anglican church building in Massachusetts. Both served as the house of worship for the Anglican Royal Governors of Massachusetts from Sir Edmund Andros to Sir Thomas Gage (1687-1776); from this fact the name King's Chapel is derived.

Architecturally the Chapel is the first notable building in America to have been constructed with cut stone and also the first to use Quincy granite. It is a supreme example of the work of the Colonial architect Peter Harrison, who also designed Christ Church in Cambridge and the Touro Synagogue in his home town, Newport, Rhode Island. In King's Chapel is the Communion table of 1696, given by King William III at the wish of his late queen, Mary, the pulpit of 1717, and the carefully restored pew of the Royal Governors.

King's Chapel is important in American church history. While other Anglican churches in America at the time of the Revolution remained the same theologically and were united after the war to form the Protestant Episcopal Church of America, King's Chapel quietly evolved into Unitarianism.

Open to Public: Daily, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Sunday services, 11 a.m.

OLD CORNER BOOK STORE
corner Washington and School Streets, Boston

This brick house, built in 1712, was owned by Thomas Crease, an apothecary; as the only surviving eighteenth century house in this part of Boston, it is a valuable neighbor to the Old South Meetinghouse of 1729. The structure was remodeled in 1828 into a book store by the firm of Carter and Hendee, who also added the three buildings on School Street at this time.

Under the guidance of the successor firm, Ticknor and Fields, the building became the favorite meeting



place for authors during New England's golden age of letters and the place where Bostonians bought their books for over three-quarters of a century. Here, New Englanders like Emerson, Hawthorne, Whittier and Holmes met visiting British authors, among them Dickens and Thackeray. While James T. Fields, editor of the *Atlantic Monthly* and publisher, held court here, the Corner Book Store acquired the popular name of "Parnassus Corner."

The historical and architectural value of the Old Corner Book Store lies in its exterior appearance, which was restored in the spring of 1964.

Open to Public: Monday - Friday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Owner: Historic Boston, Inc.

**OLD SOUTH MEETING HOUSE
corner Washington and Milk Streets, Boston**

The Old South Meeting House is the site of the County Meeting that was the start of the Boston Tea Party. This was but one of the great meetings that overflowed Faneuil Hall and migrated to the Old South in the years from 1763 to 1775. Numerous other events occurred in the present building or its predecessor of 1669-1729. In the earlier building, Samuel Sewall apologized publicly for his part in the witch trials and Benjamin Franklin was baptized. In the side chapel, now destroyed, the Young Men's Christian Association was formed. By law, the Commonwealth may have Election Sermons preached in Old South and by custom the Fifth of March Orations, commemorative of the Boston Massacre, have been preached here. The most famous is that of 1775, when John Warren had to climb in through "Warren's Window" to make his speech to the British soldiers below, and threaten them with war for independence.

This is one of the few pre-Revolutionary meetinghouses still standing and has the steeple placed at its narrow end. From this steeple,



British soldiers allegedly stole Dr. Prince's library. The Meeting House has the pulpit from which Samuel Adams gave the code message that started the Tea Party, though this now has around it an addition of 1857. Pews have been reconstructed in accord with a plan of 1784.

Owner: The Old South Association of Boston

Open to Public: Oct. 1 to May 31—Mon. thru Sat., 9 to 4; June 1 to Sept. 30—Mon. thru Fri., 9 to 5 and Sat., 9 to 4; closed Sundays. Open holidays except Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's.

Admission: Adults - 25 cents; children under 12 - free.



STATE HOUSE

Beacon Street, Boston

The Bulfinch State House is one of America's great public buildings, beautiful in itself and embodying a great heritage. In 1795 its cornerstone was laid by Governor Samuel Adams and Grand Master of the Free Masons Paul Revere. First occupied in 1798, it has seen all the great political events of the Commonwealth's history, for it houses the Governor, the Executive Council, and the Senate. Until 1895, it was the home of the House of Representatives also.

The State House land, bought by the town of Boston from the heirs of John Hancock, was transferred to the Commonwealth by Boston under the terms of Chapter 66 of the Resolves for the political year 1794, dated February 16, 1795. By that Resolve the property is described as "commonly called the Governor's pasture" and as adjoining the late Governor Hancock's garden."

Beside the State House sits a replica of the pillar Bulfinch erected in 1791. On that pillar are the original plaques that list, in chronological order, those events in Massachusetts from 1760 to 1790 by which we secured our freedom.

Owner: Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Open to Public: Mon. - Fri. (except holidays), 9 to 5.

TRINITY CHURCH IN THE CITY OF BOSTON

Copley Square, Boston

Considered one of the most significant buildings in America, Trinity Church is a milestone in the architectural history of this country. Completed in 1877, it was designed by the distinguished Boston architect, Henry Hobson Richardson. His work at Trinity set an example which has been widely followed and has become known as American Romanesque, or often, Richardson Romanesque.

Trinity was the church of the great preacher, Phillips Brooks, who became Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts and is well remembered as the author of the hymn "O, Little Town of Bethlehem."

The Church is noted for the beauty of the murals on its interior walls which were painted in the winter of 1876-77 by the eminent painter John La Farge with the assistance of several other skilled and well-known artists of the time.

Open to Public: Daily, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Sunday Services: 8, 9:30 and 11 a.m.



BUNKER HILL MONUMENT

Monument Square, Charlestown

Bunker Hill Monument is on the site of the redoubt on Breed's Hill where the main fighting of the Battle of Bunker Hill took place. Along the walls of the redoubt Colonel Prescott walked, disdaining the cannon balls of the British squadron, giving his untrained men confidence to meet the attack of British regulars. Up the eastern slope of the hill General Sir William Howe's Redcoats charged three times, finally winning the hill but with such casualties that they never again assaulted firmly held American entrenchments. Washington, when he heard the news of Bunker Hill, said, "Now our liberties are safe," for the Americans proved they could successfully fight for those liberties.

This granite obelisk, designed by Solomon Willard, is the first great commemorative structure in America.

On June 17, 1825, Lafayette laid the cornerstone and Daniel Webster delivered an oration. A fund-raising campaign organized by Sarah Hale provided for completion of the monument in 1842 and Webster spoke again at its dedication the following year. America's first commercial railway was built in Quincy and Milton to provide granite for construction of the monument.

Owner: Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Open to Public: Daily and holidays, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Admission: 10 cents; free to school groups under supervision and by arrangement with Commanding Officer, M.D.C., Charles River Lower Basin Division.



LORING-GRENOUGH HOUSE

12 South Street, Jamaica Plain

The Loring-Greenough House was built in 1760 for Commodore Joshua Loring, an officer of the Royal Navy, who had charge of the 1759 war against the French on Lakes George, Champlain and Ontario. Severely wounded in the campaign against Montreal, the Commodore retired to his new country home in Jamaica Plain. There he remained until he was mobbed in 1774 after his appointment to the Governor's Council by writ of mandamus from General Gage, the Royal Governor of the province. Loring fled to Boston and was among the Tories who evacuated the town with General Howe on March 17, 1776. For about four weeks, from June 3, 1775, General Nathaniel Greene of Rhode Island had his headquarters in the Loring-Greenough House. On June 23, 1775, the House was appointed "a hospital for the camp in Roxbury." After the April, 1779, Confiscation Act, it was returned to private hands. Embellished by Charles Bulfinch in 1811, this handsome house remained for generations in Greenough family ownership.

Owner: Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club, Inc.

Open to Public: Garden Party, first Tues. in June, 2-5.
Admission: \$1.25 (tea included). Last Sat. in Oct. and first Sat. in Nov., 2-4. Admission: 75 cents.

Route 1 south to Perkins Street; left on Perkins to Centre Street; right on Centre to intersection with South Street.

COOPER-FROST-AUSTIN HOUSE

**21 Linnaean Street
Cambridge**



The easterly half of this house, built on land owned by Deacon and Selectman John Cooper in 1657, comprises the oldest building still standing in Cambridge. The westerly half was added by Cooper's grandson, Walter, probably about 1720. The later Frost and Austin owners were descendants of Cooper and the house remained in the same family until acquired by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities in 1912.

The steeply pitched roof and pilastered chimney, among other features, are interesting illustrations of the seventeenth century in the midst of a modern city. The attached woodhouse and present setting recall the period when the building was the center of an attractive farmstead.

Owner: Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities

Open to Public: June thru October, Monday and Thursday, 2-5 p.m.; Tuesday, 7-9 p.m. November thru May, Thursday, 2-5 p.m. and Monday, 7-9 p.m.
Admission: 50 cents.

Out Massachusetts Avenue, north of Harvard Square; turn left onto Linnaean.

THE OLD MANSE

Monument Street, Concord

The Old Manse looks and is today very much as it was when built in 1769. It contains original furniture. From its windows the children of the Rev. William Emerson watched the fight at the Old North Bridge on April 19, 1775, while their father stood in the field outside. Here his philosopher grandson, Ralph Waldo Emerson, author of the "Concord Hymn," spent much of his childhood.

The House had as tenants Nathaniel Hawthorne and his wife, Sophia, from 1842 to 1846. During this time they both wrote inscriptions on the window panes with



her diamond. These are still to be seen. Here, too, Hawthorne wrote *Mosses from an Old Manse*. Before and after this time the Ripley family lived here, including the scholarly widow of the Rev. Ezra Ripley, who used to tutor Harvard students in Greek and Latin.

Architecturally, the House is two-and-a-half stories, clapboard with a gambrel roof and two pedimented doorways. There has been no essential change in the House since it was built. Rev. Samuel Ripley added the central dormer window and bay window during his ownership.

The Old Manse is historically important, not only as a literary landmark, but as an example of a way of life remarkably unchanged from 1769 until the last Ripley owner sold the House to the Trustees of Reservations in 1939.

Owner: Trustees of Reservations

Open to Public: June 1 thru October 15, daily 10-4:30; Sundays 1-4:30; April 19 thru May 31, October 16 to November 11, weekends and holidays.

Admission: Adults, 75 cents; children, 35 cents.



FAIRBANKS HOUSE

East Street and Eastern Avenue, Dedham

The Fairbanks House claims to be the oldest wooden-frame house in Massachusetts. It was built in 1636 by Jonathan Fayerbanke who with his wife and children had come to New England three years earlier. Tradition says he "brought lumber sawed in England" and also

"a ship's beam for a sturdy framework." Of unusual interest is the high tree mantle over the kitchen fireplace. The low ceilings of the original part of the house and the increased height and the roominess of the additions make it a visible lesson in architectural history. The House was lived in for eight generations by the same family and, since its acquisition by the Fairbanks Family Association in America, has served as the site for annual family gatherings.

Owner: Fairbanks Family Association in America, Inc.

Open to Public: May 1 to Nov. 1, 9 to 12 and 1 to 5, daily except Monday.

Admission: Adults, \$1.00; children 12 and under, 50 cents.

Route 1 south, left onto Eastern Avenue; continue on to intersection with East Street.



FITZ HUGH LANE HOUSE Harbor Side of Rogers Street, Gloucester

Set on a rise above Gloucester Harbor, the Fitz Hugh Lane House, built in 1848-50, is both forbidding and romantic in appearance. The handcut stone blocks, massive granite jambs and lintels of the numerous windows create a horizontal effect subordinate to the strong vertical emphasis produced by the situation of the house, its height and the seven steeply pitched, irregularly placed gables set on simple, massive brackets. Gothic Revival elements appear in the gables and vertical emphasis of the House and in four celled Gothic vaults over the chambers and stairwell of its upper floor.

Fitz Hugh Lane is considered the first American marine painter of real stature. Born in Gloucester in 1804, he lived in Boston for a while but returned to Gloucester permanently in 1848. With his brother-in-law, Ignatius Winter, Lane built this house, in which he lived until his death in 1865.

Lane made a significant contribution not only to American art but to history. The accurate, detailed portrayal of vessels and landscapes in his marine paintings are significant records of an important era, as are his historical accounts of naval engagements. Lane also produced a few portraits, landscapes and lithographs

ranging from book illustrations to commercial material and topographical depictions.

Owner: Gloucester Housing Authority

Open to Public: on completion of restoration, expected in 1972.

Route 127 from Manchester, from 127 to Gloucester; continue along waterfront to the Harbor Loop.



HANCOCK SHAKER VILLAGE **Hancock**

Hancock Shaker Village is the third oldest of the communities established by the United Society of Believers in the Second Appearance of Christ, known as Shakers. Founded by Mother Ann Lee, the sect began to "gather" at Hancock in the 1780's and reached the height of its influence and recognition in the second quarter of the 19th century. The Shakers sought to create a perfect society by separating themselves from "the world" and establishing a communal organization which would be at the same time a church and a community, thus following the bidding of Mother Ann to "put your hands to work and your hearts to God." The village was given up by the Society in 1960 but still exemplifies this injunction which was the base of the Shaker way of life.

Expressions of this deeply religious life are found in the meetinghouse, where the famous singing and dancing services were held, and Mt. Sinai, the "Holy Mount," which was the scene of and still holds archaeological traces of the feast day celebrations.

The buildings and setting reflect the Shakers' hard work and devotion to skilled agriculture. Still to be seen are the shops which produced their needs, including the furniture of that simple beauty for which the Shakers are famous, and the gardens which gave them export products of garden seeds, dried sweet corn and herbs. Throughout the village are examples of their highly skilled forestry and farming methods. Fields for crops and grazing, orchards and nut groves, forests for lumber for their buildings, fuel and furniture, and the reservoir where vestiges of their water system can be

located today, illustrate the self-sufficiency of this community.

Owner: Shaker Community, Inc.

Open to Public: June 1 to October 15, daily, 9:30 to 5.

Admission: Adults, \$1.50; children 12 and under, 50 cents.



FRUITLANDS MUSEUMS

Prospect Hill Road, Harvard

Fruitlands lies in a fold in a hillside facing west toward Mount Wachusett. At the foot of the hill is the 18th century farmhouse where Bronson Alcott lived from June, 1843, to January, 1844, and underwent a spiritual transformation. He came hoping to found a Transcendental Community that would be truly part of the soil; he left a Transcendental philosopher believing that the family mattered most, a belief which his daughter, Louisa May Alcott, later put in her writings.

This same fold was a campsite of the Nashua Indians who, in association with others, carried off Mrs. Mary Rowlandson in 1676. The account which she wrote of her capture and redemption was the first and most celebrated of the New England "captivities." An Indian museum commemorates this aspect of Fruitlands.

Also on the grounds is the Harvard Shaker Society Building, erected in 1794, and moved to its present site in 1920 by the late Clara Endicott Sears, founder of Fruitlands.

Fruitlands Museum, opened in 1914, is a pioneer American effort in the "open air" museum movement that began in Sweden in the late 19th century. The picture gallery contains a collection of New England portraits (popularly known as American primitives), the work of itinerant painters of the first half of the 19th century, and a collection of landscapes of the Hudson River School.

Owner: Fruitlands Museums, Inc.

Open to Public: May 30 thru September 30, Tues. thru Sun., 1 to 5 (open July 4th and Labor Day); for tour reservations call 617-456-3224.

Route 2, turn south on Route 110; right on Old Shirley Road; then 2nd left on Prospect Hill Road.

THE CUSHING HOMESTEAD

Hingham

The Cushing Homestead is a complete complex of house, barn, corn crib and forge, composing a full-scale 17th century farm. The House was built in 1678 by Daniel Cushing for his son, Peter, and is often referred to as the Peter Cushing House. Although enlarged (probably before 1700), the original one-and-one-half story dwelling is still evident. It is one of a dozen such 17th century cottages remaining in the Commonwealth, and is one of the very few houses in Massachusetts that have been lived in by the same family since their construction.

Since this is a private home, not open to the public, no photograph is provided.



OLD SHIP CHURCH

Main Street Hingham

The Old Ship Church is considered the oldest surviving church in the original thirteen colonies and the only 17th century church in New England. It is also the earliest surviving example of the meetinghouse which the Puritans developed to suit their radically separatist views and to suit the dual functions of worship and town meetings.

The Old Ship, built in 1686, was altered in 1737 and in 1755 but retains much of its original character because of the 1930 restoration. When built, the Church was almost square in plan with the pulpit opposite the door in what is today's short side (the short side is now equal to the original long side). To keep the relationship of pulpit and pews in meetinghouse style, the pulpit has been changed and a door added to the present long side. This relationship is basic to the Puritan rejection of Anglican building plans, focused on an altar at the long, narrow end of a church.

The name "Old Ship" comes from the resemblance of the curved struts in the roof to the inverted hull of a ship. Although Hingham was an important shipbuilding center in the 17th century, it is more likely that these struts follow the English Gothic timber construction which originated in the Middle Ages.

Owner: First Parish in Hingham

Open to Public: July and August, Tues. thru Sun., 12 to 5.



CHOATE BRIDGE over Route 1A, Ipswich

Choate Bridge is one of the oldest stone bridges in Massachusetts, if not the oldest. Built in 1764 and widened in 1838, it is an integral part of the heritage of historic Ipswich. The Essex County Court voted to name the bridge after the Honorable John Choate through whose care it was built to last.

Choate Bridge is significant in the history of American road-building as an example of early stone construction and has been cited as such to the Society of Bridge Engineers by the Massachusetts Department of Public Works.

Owner: Town of Ipswich

FIFTH MEETING HOUSE Lancaster



The Fifth Meeting House in Lancaster is considered to be the single greatest work of the Boston architect Charles Bulfinch and a masterpiece of 19th century American architecture. Its cornerstone was laid in 1816 and in a record 151 days it was completed. Although no evidence exists that Bulfinch came to Lancaster during construction, it is reasonably certain that Thomas Hersey supervised the construction of this church. This master builder worked on the Massachusetts State House and other Boston buildings by Bulfinch and was, therefore, highly qualified to carry out the architect's intentions.

Bulfinch introduced at Lancaster several architectural features which break from the traditional New England meetinghouse form. In the steeple, for example, the familiar tapered spire, like that of the Old South Meeting House, gives way to a bold geometric theme of sphere, cylinder and block. This large simple treatment is presented even more emphatically in the porch, where instead of the traditional portico with columns, Bulfinch introduced a motif of soaring arched openings. For structural purity and daring, this use of geometric forms is unmatched by any other New England church of the period. Throughout the building, the accent is on mass rather than surface, so that the masonry construction asserts itself, while at the same time, the finely scaled brick retains something of the elegance so essential to the taste of both the period in general and of Bulfinch in particular. All of these characteristics reflect Bulfinch's awareness of the most advanced aspects of the rational neoclassical movement.

Owner: First Church of Christ, Lancaster



TRISTRAM COFFIN HOUSE 16 High Road, Newbury

The Tristram Coffin House has been lived in by eight generations of the Coffin family, from Tristram, who occupied the section of the House built in 1651, to Joshua, the schoolmaster whose pupil was John Greenleaf Whittier. The generations modified the House and added to it as was necessary, but never basically changed it. One can see in the House and its furnishings how Justice of the Peace, Town Clerk and schoolmaster Joshua Coffin lived in much the same way as did his four times great grandfather, Selectman and Representative to the General Court of the Province, Tristram Coffin.

The exterior and interior of the structure, showing the increments of the years on the original are significant, and also the grounds providing correct and authentic setting.

Owner: Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities

Open to Public: June thru Sept., Tues., Thurs., Sat.
1 to 5 p.m. and by appointment.

Admission: 50 cents.

Route 1A north to Newbury



PARSON BARNARD HOUSE 179 Osgood Street, North Andover

The Parson Barnard House is one of the best examples of a transitional period in New England.

Reverend Thomas Barnard came to the 35-year-old frontier settlement of Andover in 1681 as Assistant Parish Minister. He bought land from Colonel Dudley Bradstreet in 1714 and built the house before his death in 1718. John, his eldest son, who came from Boston to take over his father's pulpit, inherited the house; however, under Thomas' will his widow was given rights to two rooms, a third of the cellar and to "bake in the kitchen oven, the Liberty of a closet in the kitchen and one third of the Garden."

The Barnard association with the house ended when John's widow sold it to William Symmes. The fourth longterm owner, Simeon Putnam, came to Andover in 1817 to take charge of Franklin Academy.

Because of its many original features and excellent historical documentation, the Parson Barnard House has become a key structure in the architectural study of the previously neglected period between 1700 and 1725. Although the basic architectural style of the house is that of the 17th century, some details indicate a forward look.

The rooms have been restored to the periods of the four major owners: the west bedchamber, the 1715 period of Thomas Barnard; the east bedchamber, the 1720's style of John Barnard; the east downstairs room, the 1760 form of William Symmes; and the west downstairs room, the period of the 1820's when Simeon Putnam lived here.

Owner: North Andover Historical Society

Open to Public: Sunday, 1 to 5 and by appointment.
Admission: 50 cents.

From Route 125, turn right on Massachusetts Avenue;
take first left onto Osgood Street.



PELHAM TOWN HALL COMPLEX

Amherst Road, Pelham

Pelham Town Hall, built in 1743, is the oldest meetinghouse in continuous use in Massachusetts. Since April 19, 1743, town meetings have been held here, making this a landmark in the tradition of direct democracy.

The exterior of this framed, clapboard structure, of pitched-roof design, remains relatively unchanged. Inside it has been divided into two stories but retains its original beams and panelled sounding board.

The Complex includes the Old Burial Ground of 1739 and the Greek Revival "Pelham Hill Church," built in 1839 when the First Parish Church changed from Presbyterian to Congregational. There is a monument to a Pelham farmer, Captain Daniel Shays, who led Shay's Rebellion, an armed protest against debt prosecutions at a time of falling prices. The Nationwide reaction to Shay's bloodless rebellion, in large part, caused the meeting of the Federal Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia in 1787.

Owner: Town of Pelham

Open to Public: on application

From Route 2, turn south onto Route 202 to the junction with Amherst Road.

QUINCY HOMESTEAD

34 Butler Road, Quincy

The Quincy Homestead is the ancestral home of many who played a great part in the history of Massachusetts. Jacksons and Lowells as well as Quincys have lived and visited here.

In the original house of 1685, part of which may be incorporated in the present building, Judge Samuel Sewall of witchcraft trial fame visited "Uncle Quincy." Here lived the "Dorothy Q." made famous by her great grandson Oliver Wendell Holmes in a poem about her portrait. This was the childhood home of the second Dorothy Quincy, who married John Hancock in August, 1775. Governor Hancock's coach is now in the coach house. In earlier days this was the home of the famous scholar-bachelor, Tutor Flynt, Harvard's great teacher



who refused to be called to New Haven to be Rector of the newly founded Yale.

The construction of the House is dated to the day in 1706 by a workman's diary. The present furnishings are in accord with records created by Miss Quincy in 1822. The House is owned by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, kept in repair by the Metropolitan District Commission, and operated by the National Society of Colonial Dames, Massachusetts Chapter.

Owner: Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Open to Public: April 19 to October 31, Tues. thru Sun., 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Admission: Adults, 50 cents; children 12 or under, 15 cents.

Route 3 to Route 3A. At junction of Southern Artery take Hancock Street to Quincy Center; Butler Road is the first left turn after crossing the Furnace Brook Parkway.



CHESTNUT STREET AREA

Chestnut Street, Salem

Chestnut Street, considered one of the finest streets, architecturally, in America, is a monument to Salem's 19th century prosperity. From Chestnut Street homes came the affluent merchants and shipowners, congressmen, diplomats and literati, men who made Salem world-famous.

Thomas Sanders, who built number 39 early in the century, constructed 41 and 43 for his daughters when they married the Saltonstall brothers, Nathaniel and Leverett.

A Congressman and Senator, Nathaniel Silsbee of 31 was a partner of the merchant-shipping firm of Silsbee, Stone and Pickman. The family of Captain Stephen Phillips was prominent in 19th century civic and foreign affairs; his descendants still live on the street. Nathaniel Hawthorne lived briefly at 18 while John Pickering (Timothy Pickering's son) lived at 23.

This elm-bordered street, laid out in 1796, attained its present width in 1804. The date coincides with the construction of the first buildings of the Federal style which dominates the street; with one exception, every building built prior to 1830 conforms to this style. Handsome unaltered examples of these two and three story brick and wood buildings include numbers 10, 15, 17, 19 and 25, all erected before 1812; notable houses constructed from 1812 to 1830 are those by Jabez Smith and David Lord.

On the corner of Chestnut and Cambridge stands Hamilton Hall, one of the most important works of Samuel McIntire. Using such architectural elements as swags and palladian windows, McIntire emphasized the building's role both as an embellishment to the street and as the center of Salem's social activities. Now Hamilton Hall provides the link between the simple houses of the first decade of the 19th century and the more ornate architectural qualities of those of the following decades.

Turn off Route 107 onto Essex Street; take 2nd right, Flint Street, and 1st left, Chestnut Street.



HOUSE OF SEVEN GABLES COMPLEX

54 Turner Street, 43 Turner Street and
114 Derby Street, Salem

The House of Seven Gables is one of Salem's most significant attractions and an important example of seventeenth century architectural style. The House was constructed about 1668 by Captain John Turner and features a characteristic steep-pitched roof distinguished by its seven gables. Nathaniel Hawthorne visited the House several times during the mid-nineteenth century and made it famous when he used its name as the title for his romance, *The House of the Seven Gables*. The core of the House contains the reconstructed secret staircase which figures prominently in that story.

Six other buildings are now included in the House

of Seven Gables Complex. The Retire Beckett House was built in 1655 by John Becket, founder of the shipbuilding family. It bears the name, however, of the family's most famous member, Retire, whose ships include the *Fame*, the *America* and the *Cleopatra's Barge*. The Hathaway House dates from 1682 and because the Hathaway family operated a bake shop there during their ownership of the House it is also known as the "Old Bakery." Hawthorne's Birthplace, a simple pre-Federal, gambrelled-roof house, was constructed about 1750. The Phippen House, is a three-story plus, hip roof structure built about 1782-84 by the cooper, Joshua Phippen. This house is not open to the public.

Across Turner Street is the 1775 Doret House, a central chimney clapboard building recently added to the Complex. Emmerton Hall, on Derby Street, completes the House of Seven Gables Complex. This Federal style, brick house was built in 1806-07 for Captain Joseph Waters. It has been renamed for Miss Caroline Emmerton, founder of the House of Seven Gables Settlement Association which has restored and maintains the buildings in the Complex. Proceeds of the operation of the Complex are devoted to settlement work in the neighborhood, including education programs for children and adults.

Owner: House of Seven Gables Settlement Association

Winter hours: 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. except Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day.

Summer hours: July thru Labor Day, 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. for the Complex; 4:45 to 7:30 p.m. for the Gables only.



WILLIAM BOARDMAN HOUSE 17 Howard Street, Saugus

This house was built by William Boardman, probably in 1686. At one time it was thought to have been used to house Scots taken prisoner by Cromwell at the Battle of Dunbar and sent to Massachusetts as indentured servants for the Saugus Iron Works. Until that association was disproved, the building was generally called the "Scotch" Boardman House.

The House has singular value to architectural his-

tory—completely of the 17th century, on its original site with frame and original finish intact, and construction methods plainly visible—it is important as a teaching object and a documentary source for the architectural past of Massachusetts.

Owner: Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities

Open to Public: June thru September, Tues. and Thurs., 1 to 5 p.m. and by appointment.

Admission: 50 cents.



CHESTERWOOD Stockbridge

Daniel Chester French remarked of Chesterwood, "I live here six months of the year—in heaven." The studio and garden at Chesterwood reflect the life and character of this famous American sculptor and exhibit the most complete collection of examples of his work in the world. His tools can be seen in the studio, just as he left them when at work. Here, where it was modeled, is the plaster cast of his famous Lincoln, now in the Lincoln Memorial in Washington.

A barn has been remodeled into a Sculpture Gallery to house statuary and memorabilia. Here, French's works, models, mementoes and letters piece together the story of his life. Among works on display is his first great masterpiece, the Minute Man Statue at Concord, dedicated at the Centennial Celebration of the Concord Fight in 1875. This figure and that of Lincoln have become symbols of freedom, not only to Americans, but to people of every nation.

The nature trails through the woods and gardens, which French designed himself, are dotted with statuary and make a beautiful setting for the buildings.

Owner: National Trust for Historic Preservation

Open to Public: daily, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Admission: Adults, \$1.00; children 12 or under 25 cents.

Follow signs from west end of Main Street, Stockbridge.



MISSION HOUSE

Main Street, Stockbridge

The Mission House illustrates the life lived by Massachusetts' missionaries to the Indians, and is a reminder that there were men who believed the Massachusetts Bay Company was in earnest when it put an Indian on its seal saying "Come over and help us." Among those who labored here were John Sargent, the first missionary to the Housatonic Indians and his successor Jonathan Edwards. Built in 1739, this house represents the architecture of the Massachusetts frontier.

Owner: Trustees of Reservations

Open to Public: May 28 to October 15, Tues. thru Sat., 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sun., 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Admission: Adults, \$1.00; children, 25 cents.



THE WAYSIDE INN

Wayside Inn Road, Sudbury

The Wayside Inn of South Sudbury, believed to be the oldest operating inn in the country, was built sometime between 1686 and 1702 by Samuel Howe and was immortalized by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow in *Tales of a Wayside Inn*. At first the Inn was known simply as "Howe Tavern" but, in 1746, Ezekiel, the third Howe landlord, renamed it the "Red Horse."

Longfellow visited the Inn while a student at Bowdoin College. It is Lyman, the fifth Howe to operate the Inn, whom the poet pictures as the landlord in his *Tales of a Wayside Inn* who entertains his guests with the "Midnight Ride of Paul Revere." Because of the popularity of Longfellow's book, published in 1862, the Red Horse became the Wayside Inn.

Henry Ford acquired the Inn in 1923 and made it the center of a visual complex including the Grist Mill, the Carriage House, and the Martha-Mary Chapel. The three-story gambrelled-roof Inn and its west wing with the dining room and the ballroom (Longfellow's "Hobgoblin Hall") were faithfully restored by the Ford Foundation after a disastrous fire in 1955.

Owners: Trustees of the Wayside Inn

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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORIC LANDMARKS



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Published by
SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH

JOHN F. X. DAVOREN
Chairman

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

DECEMBER 1967

The 1967 edition of the list of Massachusetts Historic Landmarks contains two additions to the 1966 list. This is a reflection of the careful thought and discriminating judgement of the Commissioners in implementing their power of Certification.

Our Massachusetts program of historic preservation by certification has features not found elsewhere on this continent. This program combines co-operation, since certification takes place by consent of the owner to maintain the Commission's standards for care and management; protection, since certification is recorded in the Registry of Deeds and exempts the landmark from eminent domain; and historical merit, since certification is passed by a Commission representing among others, seven distinguished historical societies.

May I thank the members of the Massachusetts Historical Commission: Thomas Boylston Adams, Professor John Otis Brew, Monsignor Edward G. Murray, Robert F. Needham, Professor William H. Pierson, Jr., Dr. Maurice Robbins, Judge Carl E. Wahlstrom, Dr. Walter M. Whitehill, Albert B. Wolfe, Esq., Theodore W. Schulenberg, Commissioner of Commerce and Development, and Robert Yasi, Commissioner of Natural Resources. It is their judgement that gives historical validity to these certifications; it has been their efforts that have made this certification program effective.

May I also thank those owners who have consented to certification and express the hope that future editions of this list will be a means of bringing our heritage alive.

JOHN F. X. DAVOREN
SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORIC LANDMARKS

Christ Church (Old North), Boston

Harrison Gray Otis House, Boston

King's Chapel, Boston

Old South Meeting House, Boston

State House, Boston

Trinity Church, Boston

Bunker Hill Monument, Charlestown

Loring-Greenough House, Jamaica Plain

Rocky Hill Meeting House, Amesbury

Cooper-Frost-Austin House, Cambridge

The Old Manse, Concord

Fairbanks House, Dedham

Hancock Shaker Village, Hancock

Fruitlands Museums, Harvard

Cushing Homestead, Hingham

Old Ship Church, Hingham

Choate Bridge, Ipswich

Tristram Coffin House, Newbury

Pelham Town Hall Complex, Pelham

Quincy Homestead, Quincy

"Scotch"-Boardman House, Saugus

Chesterwood, Stockbridge

Mission House, Stockbridge



STATE HOUSE

Beacon Street, Boston

Owner: The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Open to Public: Monday through Friday (except holidays) 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

The Bulfinch State House is one of America's great public buildings, beautiful in itself, and embodying a great heritage. It is set on property bought from the heirs of John Hancock. In 1795 its cornerstone was laid by Governor Samuel Adams and Grand Master of the Free Masons Paul Revere. Since it was first occupied in 1798, it has seen all the great political events of the Commonwealth's history, for it houses the Governor, the Executive Council and the Senate. Until 1895, it housed the House of Representatives as well.

The State House land, after having been bought by the Town of Boston from the Hancock heirs, was transferred to the Commonwealth by Boston under the terms of Chapter 66 of the Resolves of the political year 1794, dated February 16, 1795. By that Resolve the property is described as "commonly called the Governor's pasture," and a "adjoining the late Governor Hancock's garden." That Resolve also empowered the sale of the Old State House and the Province House, which, however, were to be occupied by the legislature and executive until the new State House was completed.

Beside the State House, crowned by an American eagle, sits a replica of the pillar which Bulfinch erected in 1791. On that pillar are the original plaques that list, chronologically, those events in Massachusetts from 1760 to 1790 by which we secured our freedom.

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HARRISON GRAY OTIS HOUSE

141 Cambridge Street, Boston

Owner: Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities

Open to Public: Weekdays the year round; 10 to 4, house and museum; 9 to 4:45, office

Closed Saturday, Sunday and holidays

Admission: 50 cents

Photograph courtesy of Richard Merrill

The earliest (1796-7) of the three houses built for the Federalist statesman and Boston social leader, Harrison Gray Otis, this house is one of the most important examples of domestic Federal architecture in Boston and well reflects the taste and social life of the period.

It is attributed to the architect, Charles Bulfinch, on the basis of a small sketch in the papers of Harrison Gray Otis showing a similar elevation. It follows substantially the Bingham Mansion in Philadelphia which Bulfinch visited in 1789. Bulfinch and Harrison Gray Otis were personal friends, business associates and political allies.

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KING'S CHAPEL

Tremont and School Streets, Boston

Open to Public: Monday through Friday, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Saturday, 10 A.M. to 11:45 A.M. and 12:45 P.M. to 4 P.M.

Sunday, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Services at 11 A.M.

Photograph courtesy of B. F. Herzog, Milton, Massachusetts



The present King's Chapel, built in 1749-1754, is on the site of the first Anglican Church building in Massachusetts. It derives its name from the fact that its predecessor and it were the house of worship for the Anglican Royal Governors of Massachusetts, from the time of Sir Edmund Andros, 1687, to Sir Thomas Gage, 1776.

Architecturally it is the first notable building in America to have been constructed with cut stone and also the first to use Quincy Granite. It is a supreme example of the work of the Colonial Architect, Peter Harrison, who also designed Christ Church in Cambridge and Touro Synagogue in his home town of Newport, Rhode Island. In King's Chapel is the Communion table of 1696, given by King William III, at the wish of his late queen, Mary, the pulpit of 1717, and the carefully restored pew of the Royal Governors.

King's Chapel is also important in American Church history. For when other Anglican churches in America at the time of the Revolution remained theologically the same and after the war united to form the Protestant Episcopal Church of America, King's Chapel quietly evolved into Unitarianism.

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- Foote, Wilder and Perkins, John Carroll, *Annals of King's Chapel, 1882-1920*, 3 vols., Boston, 1940

THE OLD SOUTH MEETING HOUSE

Corner Washington and Milk Streets, Boston

Owner: The Old South Association in Boston

Open to Public: Oct. 1 to June 1 — Mon. thru Sat., 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.
June 1 to Oct. 1 — Mon. thru Fri., 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Sat., 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. (Open July 4 and Labor Day)
Closed Sundays

Admission: Adults — 25 cents; Children under 12 free.

The values of the Old South Meeting House are historical and of design.

Historically the Old South Meeting House is, above all, the site of the County Meeting which was the start of the Boston Tea Party. This was but one of the great meetings which, overflowing Faneuil Hall, migrated to the Old South in the years from 1763 to 1775. Other events almost too numerous to mention have occurred in the present building or its predecessor of 1669-1729. In the earlier building Samuel Sewall apologized publicly for his part in the Witch Trials and Benjamin Franklin was baptised. In the now-destroyed side chapel the Young Men's Christian Association was formed. By law, the Commonwealth may have Election Sermons preached in the Old South, and, by custom, the Fifth of March Orations, commemorative of the Boston Massacre, have been preached here, the most famous being that of 1775, when Warren had to climb in through "Warren's Window" to make his speech to the British soldiers below, and threaten them with a war for independence.

In design, this is one of the few remaining pre-Revolutionary meeting houses still standing, with an unusual situation for the steeple to the side of the Meetinghouse, this being the steeple from which British soldiers, allegedly, stole Dr. Prince's library. The Meetinghouse still has the pulpit from which Samuel Adams gave the code message that started the Tea Party, though this now has around it an addition of 1857. The Meetinghouse also has reconstructed pews built in accordance with the pew plan of 1784.

Of particular significance are the building exterior, the pulpit, pews and interior meetinghouse characteristics.

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CHRIST CHURCH IN BOSTON

(OLD NORTH)

193 Salem Street, Boston

Open to Public: October 1 to June 1, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. daily
June 1 to October 1, 9:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.
Sunday Service 11 A.M.



This church has gained world-wide fame because, at Paul Revere's orders, its sexton, Robert Newman, hung two lanterns in its steeple, on the eighteenth of April, "seventy-five." This was to warn that British troops were on their way to Lexington and Concord, if Revere failed to cross safely to Charlestown, with the same message. But even if this were not a documented fact, the "Old North" would deserve to be a landmark.

Here is Boston's oldest surviving church and one of the most beautiful adaptations of the shape of a New England Meetinghouse to the liturgical needs of Episcopalianism. "Old North Church" was built in 1723 under the direction of William Price, a print seller, from designs based on Sir Christopher Wren's great London churches. Here, too, are signs of loving care of parishioners and neighbors, from its erection in 1723 to the present. Here is the appealing memorial to Major Pitcairn, the gallant British marine who at Lexington said "Disperse ye rebels", and who was killed at Bunker Hill.

Next to the Church is the Ebenezer Clough House, also incorporated in this certification, that is a fine example of early eighteenth Century construction and which helps present the church in part, at least, of its original setting.

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S.E. Morison, Old South Association Leaflet 222

Massachusetts Historical Society, *Paul Revere's Three Accounts of his Famous Ride*, Boston, 1961

BUNKER HILL MONUMENT

Monument Square, Charlestown

Owner: The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Open to Public: Daily and Holidays, 9 A.M. to 4:15 P.M. (Closing time 4:45 P.M.)

Admission: 10 cents; Free — school groups under supervision and by pre-arrangement with: Commanding Officer, M.D.C., Charles River Lower Basin Division, Charles and Leverett Streets, Boston, 02114



Monument in 1843. The securing of the granite for the erection of the Monument caused the building of America's first commercial railway in Quincy and Milton.

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Webster, Daniel, *Oration Given at the Dedication of the Bunker Hill Monument, 1843*

The Bunker Hill Monument is on the site of the redoubt on Breed's Hill where the main fighting of the Battle of Bunker Hill took place. It was along the walls of the redoubt that Colonel Prescott walked back and forth, disdaining the cannon balls of the British squadron, to give his untrained men confidence to meet the attack of the British regulars. It was up the eastern slopes of the hill that General Sir William Howe's Redcoats charged three times, till at last the American powder ran out, and the British won the hill at a price in such devastating casualties they never again assaulted firmly held American entrenchments. No wonder Washington, when he heard the news of Bunker Hill, said: "Now our liberties are safe." For Bunker Hill proved that we could successfully fight for those liberties.

The Monument designed by Solomon Willard, is also America's first great historic commemorative structure. On June 17, 1825, the cornerstone was laid by Lafayette; Daniel Webster delivered the oration. This commemorative effort was also a great popular mobilization, for the women of America, organized by Sarah Josepha Hale, had to step in to raise the funds to finish the work in 1842 when the men failed. Daniel Webster again spoke at the dedication of the

TRINITY CHURCH IN THE CITY OF BOSTON

Copley Square, Boston



Considered one of the most significant buildings in America, Trinity Church in Copley Square, Boston, is a milestone in the architectural history of this country. Completed in 1877, it was designed by the distinguished Boston architect, Henry Hobson Richardson. His work at Trinity set an example which has been widely followed and has become known as American Romanesque, or often Richardson Romanesque.

Trinity was the Church of the great preacher, Phillips Brooks, who became Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts, and is well remembered as the author of the hymn "O Little Town of Bethlehem."

The Church is also noted for the beauty of the murals on its interior walls which were painted in the winter of 1876-77 by the eminent painter John La Farge with the assistance of several other skilled and well-known artists of the time.

Of special historical significance are the architecture of the building and the murals in the interior.

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LORING-GRENOUGH HOUSE

12 South Street, Jamaica Plain

Owner: Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club, Inc.

Open to Public: Garden Party Day, June 7, 1966 and June 6, 1967, 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Admission: \$1.00 (tea included)

The Loring-Greenough House was built in 1760 for Commodore Joshua Loring, an officer of the Royal Navy, who in 1759 had charge of the war against the French on Lakes George, Champlain, and Ontario. The Commodore was severely wounded during the campaign against Montreal and was compelled to retire to his new country seat in Jamaica Plain. There he remained until he was mobbed and ill-treated in 1774 following his appointment to the Governor's Council by writ of mandamus from General Gage, the Royal Governor of the Province. Loring was obliged to flee to Boston for refuge and was among the Tories who evacuated the town with General Howe on March 17, 1776. Three Rhode Island regiments which came to the siege, set up camp in Jamaica Plain, and for about four weeks from June 3, 1775 General Nathaniel Greene had his headquarters in the Loring-Greenough House. It was during this period that Greene demonstrated his unusual abilities as an officer by restoring discipline among "a factious set" who had created "a great commotion" in the camp. On June 23, 1775, the house was appointed "a hospital for the camp in Roxbury." After the April, 1779, Confiscation Act, it was returned to private hands. Embellished by Charles Bulfinch, in 1811, this monument of architecture remained for generations in the Greenough family ownership.

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Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club, Incorporated, *The History of the Loring-Greenough House*, 1956



THE QUINCY HOMESTEAD

34 Butler Road, Quincy

Owner: The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Open to Public: April 19 through October 30, 10 A.M. to 5 P.M., Tuesday through Sunday

Admission: Adults, 50 cents; Children 12 and under, 15 cents

Today the Quincy Homestead stands, as when, in the eighteenth century, it was the ancestral home of many who have played a great part in the history of Massachusetts. Such families as the Jacksons, Lowells, and, above all, Quincys, at one time lived and visited here.

In the predecessor house of 1685, part of which may be incorporated in the present building, Judge Samuel Sewall of witchcraft trial fame visited "Uncle Quincy." Here lived the "Dorothy Q." made famous by her great grandson Oliver Wendell Holmes' poem about her portrait. Here, during her childhood, lived the second Dorothy Quincy, who, after a camp-following courtship, finally married John Hancock in Fairfield, Connecticut, in August of 1775. Governor Hancock's coach is now in the coach house. Here, too, in earlier days, lived the famous scholar-bachelor, Tutor Flynt, Harvard's great teacher who refused to be called to New Haven to be Rector of newly founded Yale.

The construction of the house is dated to the day in 1706 by a workman's diary. The present furnishings are in accordance with records created by Miss Quincy in 1822.

The house is owned by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, kept in repair by the Metropolitan District Commission, and operated by the National Society of Colonial Dames, Massachusetts Chapter, under a long term agreement dating from 1904.

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Adams, C. F., *Three Episodes in Massachusetts History*



OLD SHIP CHURCH

Main Street, Hingham

Owner: The First Parish in Hingham

Open to Public: July and August, Tuesday through Saturday, 12 to 5 P.M.

The Old Ship Church is considered the oldest surviving church in the original thirteen colonies and the only 17th century church in New England. It is also the earliest surviving example of the meetinghouse which had been developed by the Puritans to suit their radically separatist views, and to suit the dual functions of a house of worship and a place for town meetings.

Although the Old Ship was built in 1681 and considerably altered in 1731 and 1755, it retains much of its original characteristics because of the 1930 restoration. Originally the building was almost square in plan with the pulpit opposite the door on what is today's short side (the short side now is equal to the long side then). To keep the relationship of pulpit and pews in meetinghouse style, the pulpit has been changed and a door added to the present long side. This relationship is important because it is basic to the Puritan rejection of the Anglican building plans, which focused on an altar at the long narrow end of a church.

The name "Old Ship" comes from the resemblance of the curved struts in the roof to the inverted hull of a ship. Although Hingham was an important ship-building center in the 17th century, it is more likely that these struts follow the English Gothic timber construction which had its origin in the Middle Ages.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Sinnott, E. W., *Meeting Houses and Churches in Early New England*, N. Y., McGraw Hill, 1963

Rose, Harold Wycliffe, *The Colonial Houses of Worship in America*, N.Y., Hastings, 1963



"SCOTCH" — BOARDMAN HOUSE

17 Howard Street, Saugus

Owner: The Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities

Open to Public: June through August—Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, 11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Admission: Voluntary contribution

Built probably about 1686 by William Boardman, the "Scotch"—Boardman House gets the first half of its name from the Scots taken prisoner by Cromwell at the Battle of Dunbar and sent to Massachusetts as indentured servants to work at the Saugus Iron Works. Although now known to have been housed in an earlier building close by, but not here, their association with the site is worth recall.

The house has singular value to architectural history — completely of the 17th Century, on its original site with frame and original finish intact, and construction methods plainly visible, it is important as a teaching object and a documentary source of the architectural past of Massachusetts.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

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Morrison, Hugh, *Early American Architecture*, N.Y., 1952



CHOATE BRIDGE

Ipswich

Owner: Town of Ipswich

Long a source of pride to the Town of Ipswich for its beauty, and an integral part of the heritage of this historic town, Choate Bridge certainly is one of the oldest stone bridges in Massachusetts, if not the oldest, having been built in 1764, and widened in 1838. It is named after the Honorable John Choate, who took great care that it was built to last. To commemorate his conscientiousness, the Essex County Court voted to name the bridge after him.

It is significant in the history of American road building as a remaining early example of stone construction, and has been cited to the Society of Bridge Engineers by the Massachusetts Department of Public Works as such.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Ipswich, Town of, *Records, Meetings March and April, 1764*, March 1765

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Thompson, Katherine, "Choate Bridge," in *Ipswich Chronicle*, February 4, 1965

Essex County Engineer's Office, *Plan 990, The South-east Prospect of the Bridge Built Over Ipswich-River at the equal expense of the County of Essex and the Town of Ipswich, An. Dom. 1764*, also in Essex Institute, Maps and Plans, Neg. 15029.

Felt, Joseph, *History of Ipswich, Essex and Hamilton*, Cambridge, 1834



TRISTRAM COFFIN HOUSE

16 High Road, Newbury

Owner: The Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities

Open to Public: Mid-June through Mid-September — Monday, Wednesday, Friday
2 to 5 P.M.

Admission: 25 cents

Photography courtesy of Richard Merrill

The Tristram Coffin House has been lived in by eight generations of the Coffin family, from Tristram, who occupied the section of the house built in 1651, to Joshua, the schoolmaster whose pupil was John Greenleaf Whittier. The generations modified the house and added to it as was necessary, but never basically changed it. One can see in the house and its furnishings how Justice of the Peace, Town Clerk and Schoolmaster Joshua Coffin lived in much the same way of life as did his four times great grandfather, Selectman and Representative to the General Court of the Province, Tristram Coffin.

The exterior and interior of the structure, showing the increments of the years on the original are significant, and also the grounds providing correct and authentic setting.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

- Spring, James W., "The Coffin House in Newbury, Mass. and Those Who Have Made It Their Home." *Old-Time New England*, Ser. No. 57 (July, 1929)
- Kingsbury, Felicia Doughty, "A Roof Tree That Grew," *Old-Time New England*, Ser. No. 139 (Jan., 1950)
- Little, Nina Fletcher, "The House of Tristram Coffin, Jr.", pp. 402-405, *Antiques Magazine*, May, 1960
- Currier, J. J., "Ould Newbury" *Historical & Biographical Sketches*, Boston, Damrell & Upham, 1896
- Currier, J. J., *History of Newbury 1635-1902*, Boston, Damrell & Upham, 1902
- Howells, J. M. *Architectural Heritage of the Merrimac*, 1941



ROCKY HILL MEETINGHOUSE

Amesbury

Owner: The Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities

Open to Public: June through September — Monday through Thursday, 2 to 5 P.M.,
by applying at Parsonage on property.

Admission: 25 cents

Rocky Hill Meetinghouse, a fine example of a country meetinghouse, is architecturally fortunate. It is virtually unchanged from its construction in 1785. Its interior with gallery on three sides, high pulpit, sounding board, box pews, deacon's desk and simple Doric pillars supporting the gallery, is the least altered of any 18th century meetinghouse in the Commonwealth. Its exterior, a simple rectangle with dentil couse at the cornice and main entrance on the side opposite the pulpit, is the meeting house type most representative of New England.

Rocky Hill was formerly the west parish of Salisbury (now in Amesbury). The parish was separated from the older part of town in 1716, and its first meetinghouse was built north of the present one. When this first building became beyond repair, it was voted to build a new church in Rocky Hill nearer the parsonage. There was considerable controversy as to whether the present meetinghouse should be built east or west of it. East was decided upon because the best garden lands lay to the west.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Sinnott, E. W., *Meeting Houses and Churches in Early New England*, N.Y., McGraw Hill, 1963

Rose, Harold Wycliffe, *The Colonial Houses of Worship in America*, N.Y., Hastings, 1963

National Park Service, *Historic American Buildings Survey, Massachusetts Catalogue*, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Office of the Secretary, 1965



COOPER-FROST-AUSTIN HOUSE 21 Linnaean Street, Cambridge

Owner: The Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities

Open to Public: June through October — Monday and Thursday, 2 to 5 P.M.
Tuesday, 7 to 9 P.M.

November through May — Thursday, 2 to 5 P.M., Tuesday, 7 to
9 P.M.

Admission: 25 cents

Photograph courtesy of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities

The easterly half of this house, built on land owned by Deacon and Selectman John Cooper in 1657, comprises the oldest building still standing in Cambridge. The westerly half was added, probably about 1720, by his grandson, Walter. The later Frost and Austin owners were Cooper descendants and it remained in the same family until acquired by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities in 1912.

The steeply pitched roof and pilastered chimney, among other features, are interesting illustrations of the 17th Century in the midst of a modern city. The attached woodhouse and present setting recall the period when the building was the center of an active farmstead.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

de Gozzaldi, Mrs. Silvio, "An Account of the Occupants of the Cooper-Austin House," *Old-Time New England*, Ser. No. 7, (July, 1912)

WPA, American Guide Series, *Massachusetts*, Boston, Houghton Mifflin, 1937



FAIRBANKS HOUSE

Corner East Street and Eastern Avenue, Dedham
Owner: The Fairbanks Family in America, Inc.

Open to Public: May 1, 1966 to November 1, 1966, 9 to 12 — 1 to 5. Open daily except Monday.

Admission: Adults 75 cents; Children 12 and under 35 cents

The Fairbanks House claims to be the oldest wooden framed house in Massachusetts. It was built in 1636 by Jonathan Fayerbanke who with his wife and children had come to New England three years earlier — 1633. Tradition says "he brought lumber sawed in England" and also "a ship's beam for sturdy framework." Of unusual interest is the huge tree mantle over the top of the kitchen fireplace. The low ceilings of the original part of the house and the increased height and roominess of its additions make it a visible exemplification of American architectural history. The house was lived in for eight generations by the family, and since its acquisition by the Fairbanks Family Association in America, has served as a meeting place for annual family gatherings.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

- Chamberlain, Samuel, *Open House in New England*, Brattleboro, Vt., 1937
Jones, Alvin Lincoln, *Ye Old Fayerbanks House*, Boston 1894
Lathrop, Elise, *Historic Houses of Early America*, New York, 1927
Morrison, Hugh, *Early American Architecture*, Oxford University Press, N.Y., 1952
Shurtleff, Harold R., *The Log Cabin Myth; A Study of the Early Dwellings of the English Colonists in North America*, Cambridge, 1939



THE OLD MANSE
Monument Street, Concord
Owner: The Trustees of Reservations

Open to Public: June 1 to October 15 daily (weekdays 10 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.; Sundays 1 P.M. to 4:30 P.M.) except Monday and days following Holidays. April 19 to May 31, October 16 to November 11 — weekends and holidays.

Admission: Adults 50 cents; Children 25 cents.

The Old Manse looks and is today very much as it was when built in 1769. It contains original furniture. From its windows the children of the Reverend William Emerson watched the fight at the Old North Bridge on April 19, 1775, while their father stood in the field outside. Here his philosopher grandson, Ralph Waldo Emerson, author of the Concord Hymn, spent much of his boyhood.

The house had as tenants Nathaniel Hawthorne and his wife, Sophia, from 1842 to 1846. During this time they both wrote inscriptions on the window panes with her diamond. These are still to be seen. Here, too, Hawthorne wrote *Mosses From an Old Manse*. Before and after this time the Ripley family lived here, including the scholarly widow of the Reverend Ezra Ripley, who used to tutor Harvard students in Latin and Greek.

The Old Manse is historically important, not only as a literary landmark, but as an example of a way of life remarkably unchanged from 1769 until the last Ripley owner sold it to The Trustees of Reservations in 1939.

Architecturally, it is two-and-a-half stories, clapboard with a gambrel roof and two pedimented doorways. Essentially there has been no change in the house since it was built. Reverend Samuel Ripley added the central dormer window and the bay window during his ownership.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

French, Allen, *Hawthorne at the Old Manse*, The Trustees of Reservations

Jones, A. L., *Under Colonial Roofs*, C. B. Webster, Boston, 1894

Wolfe, Theodore, *Literary Shrines, the Haunts of Some Famous American Authors*, 1895



FRUITLANDS MUSEUMS

Prospect Hill Road, Harvard

Owner: Fruitlands, Museums, Inc.

Open to Public: May 30 through September 30, Tuesday through Friday, 1 P.M. to 5 P.M.

(Open July 4th and Labor Day)

Admission: Adults 50 cents; Children 25 cents.

Fruitlands lies in a fold in a hillside facing west toward Mount Wachusett. At the foot of the hill is the eighteenth century farmhouse where Bronson Alcott lived from June, 1843, to January, 1844, and underwent a spiritual transformation. He came hoping to found a Transcendental Community that should be truly a part of the soil; he left a Transcendental philosopher believing that the family mattered most, a belief which his daughter, Louisa May Alcott, later put in her writings.

Many years earlier, this same fold was a campsite of the Nashua Indians, who in association with others, carried off the famous Mrs. Mary Rowlandson in 1676. This led to her writing the first and the most celebrated of the New England "captivities." For our ancestors, her account of capture and redemption took the place of today's Western novel. An Indian Museum has been set up to commemorate this aspect of Fruitlands.

Also on the grounds is the Harvard Shaker Society building, erected in 1794, and moved to its present site in 1920 by the late Clara Endicott Sears, founder of Fruitlands.

Fruitlands Museums, commenced in 1914, is a pioneer American effort in the "open air" museum movement which began in Sweden in the late 19th century. The Picture Gallery contains a collection of New England portraits (popularly known as American Primitives), the work of the itinerant painters of the first half of the 19th century, and a collection of 19th century landscapes by the Hudson River School.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

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Sears, Clara Endicott, *Bronson Alcott's Fruitlands*, Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1915

Shepard, Odell, *Pedlar's Progress, the Life of Bronson Alcott*, Boston, Little Brown & Co., 1937



MISSION HOUSE

Main Street, Stockbridge

Owner: The Trustees of Reservations

Open to Public: April 1st to November 1st, daily 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Admission: Adults, 50 cents; Children, 25 cents.

The Mission House well illustrates the life lived by Massachusetts' missionaries to the Indians, and a reminder that there were men who believed that Massachusetts Bay Company meant it when it put an Indian on its seal saying "Come over and Help us." Among those who labored here were John Sergeant, the first missionary to the Housatonic Indians and his successor, Jonathan Edwards. Built in 1739, this represents the architecture of the Massachusetts frontier.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Morison, S. E., *The Intellectual Life of Colonial New England*, Great Seal Books, Columbia University Press, 1960

Morison, S. E., *The Oxford History of the American People*, New York, Oxford University Press, 1965

Pratt, Dorothy and Richard, *A Guide to Early American Houses*, New York, Bonanza Books, 1956

WPA, American Guide Series, *Massachusetts*, Boston, Houghton Mifflin, 1937



CHESTERWOOD

Stockbridge

Owner: Daniel Chester French Foundation

Open to Public: June 18 to mid-September 1966; weekends to October 15, 1966; daily 10 A.M. to 6 P.M.

Admission: Adults \$1.00; Children 12 and under \$.50

Chesterwood, the studio and garden of Daniel Chester French (1850-1931) reflects the life and character of this famous American sculptor and exhibits the most complete collection of examples of his works in the world.

His tools can be seen in his studio, just where he left them when at work. Here, in the place it was modeled, is the plaster cast of his famous Lincoln, now in the Lincoln Memorial in Washington.

A barn has been remodeled into a Barn Sculpture Gallery to house his statuary and memorabilia. Here, in the Gallery, his works, models, momentos and letters piece together the story of his life. Among others on display is his first masterpiece, the Minute Man statue at Concord, which was dedicated at the Centennial Celebration of the Concord Fight in 1875. This figure and that of Lincoln have become symbols of freedom, not only to Americans, but to people of every nation.

The nature trails through the woods and gardens, which Daniel Chester French designed and which are dotted with his statuary, make a beautiful setting for the buildings.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Adams, Adeline, *Daniel Chester French*, Houghton Mifflin, Boston, 1932

Cresson, Margaret French, *Daniel Chester French*, American Sculptors Series, W. W. Norton & Co., Inc., 1948

Cresson, Margaret French, *Journey Into Fame, the Life of Daniel Chester French*, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, 1947

French, Mrs. Daniel Chester, *Memories of a Sculptor's Wife*, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1928

Longstreth, T. Morris, *The Great Venture*, MacMillan Co., New York, 1948



HANCOCK SHAKER VILLAGE

Hancock

Owner: Shaker Community, Inc.

Open to Public: June 1 to October 15, daily 9:30 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Admission: Adults \$1.00; Children 12 and under, 50 cents.

Photography courtesy of Eugene Mitchell

Hancock Shaker Village is the third oldest of the communities established by the United Society of Believers in the Second Appearance of Christ, known to the rest of "the world" as Shakers. Founded by Mother Ann Lee, the sect began to "gather" at Hancock in the 1780's and reached the height of its recognition and influence in the second quarter of the 19th century. The Shakers sought to create a perfect society by separating themselves from the world and establishing a communal organization which would be at the same time a church and a community, thus to follow the bidding of Mother Ann to "put your hands to work and your hearts to God." Though given up by the Society in 1960, the Village remains an exemplification of this injunction which formed the basis of the Shaker way of life.

Expressions of this deeply religious life are found in the meetinghouse, where the famous singing and dancing services were held, and Mt. Sinai, the "Holy Mount," which was the scene of, and still holds archaeological traces of, the feast day celebrations.

The buildings and setting reflect the Shakers' hard work and devotion to skilled agriculture. Still to be seen are the shops which provided for their needs, including the furniture of that simple beauty for which they were so famous, and the gardens which gave them export products of garden seed, dried sweet corn and herbs. Throughout the Village are examples of their highly skilled forestry and farming methods. Fields for crops and grazing, orchards and nut groves, forests for the lumber for their buildings, fuel and furniture, and the reservoir where vestiges of their water system can be located today, illustrate the self-sufficiency of this community.

The architecture, that of functional simplicity, is characterized by the Shakers' standards of "good use" and order as exemplified by the unique round stone barn and family houses. Of archaeological interest are the cellar holes of the South Family community.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

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- Andrews, Edward Deming, *A Shaker Meeting House and its Builder*, Shaker Community Inc., 1962
- Andrews, Edward Deming, *The Hancock Shakers, The Shaker Community at Hancock, Mass., 1780-1960*, Shaker Community, Inc., 1961
- Melcher, M. F., *The Shaker Adventure*, Western Reserve Press, Cleveland, 1960

THE CUSHING HOMESTEAD

Hingham

Privately owned.

Not open to the public.

The Cushing Homestead is a complete complex of house, barn, corn crib and forge, composing a full-scale seventeenth century farm. The house was built in 1678 by Daniel Cushing for his son, Peter, and is often referred to as the Peter Cushing House. Although enlarged (probably before 1700), the original one-and-one-half storey dwelling is still evident. It is one of half a dozen such seventeenth century cottages remaining in the Commonwealth, and is one of the very few houses in Massachusetts that have been lived in by the same family since the seventeenth century.

Since this is a private house, not opened to the public, no photograph is provided.



PELHAM TOWN HALL COMPLEX

Amherst Road, Pelham

Owner: Town of Pelham

Open to the Public: On application

Pelham Town Hall, built in 1743, is the oldest meetinghouse in continuous use in Massachusetts. From April 19, 1743, to the present, town meetings have been held here, thus making it a landmark in the tradition of direct democracy in Massachusetts.

The Town Hall is a framed, clapboard structure of pitched-roof design, relatively unchanged, externally, from its original form. Inside, it has been at some time divided into two stories, but retains the original beams and panelled sounding board.

The complex includes the Old Burial Ground, laid out in 1739, which contains gravestones over two hundred years old, and the "Pelham Hill Church." In 1839 when the First Parish Church changed from Presbyterian to Congregational, they erected this Greek Revival-style structure. There is also a monument to a Pelham resident, Captain Daniel Shays, of Shays' Rebellion fame. It was the nationwide reaction to Shays' bloodless rebellion, in large part, that caused the meeting of the Federal Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia, in 1787. Thus, the honest Pelham farmer who reluctantly assumed the leadership of an armed protest against debt prosecutions at a time of falling prices, unwittingly did much to give us our present Constitution.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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- Sinott, Edmund W., *Meetinghouse and Church in Early New England*, New York, McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 1963

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HISTORICAL

COMMISSION

MASSACHUSETTS
HISTORIC LANDMARKS,
1972 SUPPLEMENT

MASSACHUSETTS LISTINGS
NATIONAL LANDMARKS,
NATIONAL REGISTER OF
HISTORIC PLACES

Government Documents
Collection
APR 13 1973
Massachusetts

Published by:

JOHN F. X. DAVOREN

SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH
CHAIRMAN,

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL
COMMISSION

PUBLICATION OF THIS DOCUMENT APPROVED BY
ALFRED C. HOLLAND, STATE PURCHASING AGENT.

SM 6 72 051953

Estimated Cost Per Copy: \$.085

The 1972 supplement to "Massachusetts Historic Landmarks" contains three additions to the previous list, reflecting the continuing interest on the part of the public and the Commonwealth in preserving the magnificent cultural heritage of Massachusetts.

The Massachusetts Historical Commission, established in 1963, is charged with the responsibility of certifying as Landmarks sites of unique quality, a procedure which insures a certain measure of protection from demolition and deterioration.

The Commission membership includes representatives of many of the most distinguished historical societies and preservation organizations in the Commonwealth. Members are Thomas Boylston Adams, Professor John Otis Brew, John W. Curtis, Monsignor Edward G. Murray, Robert F. Needham, Professor William H. Pierson, Dr. Maurice Robbins, Walter M. Whitehill, Albert B. Wolfe, Esq., Daniel P. McGillicuddy and Arthur Brownell.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the members of the Commission for their generosity and dedication. I would also like to express my gratitude to those thoughtful people who have consented to the certification of their valuable properties. They have made a significant and lasting contribution to the preservation of many of the most striking symbols in the nation of a rich and bountiful heritage.

JOHN F. X. DAVOREN
Secretary of the Commonwealth and
Chairman of the
Massachusetts Historical Commission



WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT HOMESTEAD West Cummington Road, Cummington

In 1799, Dr. Peter Bryant moved his family to the Bryant Homestead in Cummington, which had been built in the Dutch Colonial style by his father-in-law in 1783. Here his son, poet and editor William Cullen Bryant, spent his youth absorbing the natural beauty of the Berkshires. The first version of "Thanatopsis," Bryant's best-known work, was written at the Homestead when he was only seventeen.

Forced to leave Williams College after one year for lack of funds, Bryant read and then practiced law. He continued to write, however, and when he left the Berkshires in 1825 for a literary career in New York, Bryant had already been hailed as the leading poetic genius of the nation. Bryant, Irving and Cooper became the contemporary literary trinity, the first authors of genuine talent produced in America. In 1829, Bryant became editor of the *New York Evening Post*, the position he held until his death in 1878.

The Bryant Homestead had been sold in 1835 but the poet bought it back in 1865 and altered it to serve as a family summer home. He raised the two oldest, center sections of the house and built a new ground floor beneath them. At the same time, Bryant added the one-story "Study," an exact replica of Dr. Peter Bryant's office. At a later date a long ell was added to the northwest facade of the house. Bryant also made changes in the Homestead grounds, replacing the apple orchard with evergreens and planting some 1300 apple trees, 200 pear, numerous cherry and plum trees, plantations of berry bushes and other shrubs, not all of which remain.

Owner: Trustees of Reservations

Open to Public: June 15 -- Labor Day, 2 to 5, daily except Mondays; Saturdays and Sundays, Labor Day to October 15.

Admission: Adults, \$1.00; children, 25 cents.



PILGRIM HALL MUSEUM 75 Court Street, Plymouth

Pilgrim Hall Museum, whose cornerstone was laid on September 1, 1824, is recognized by the American Association of Museums as the first public museum in this country. The building, designed by Alexander Parris, is in the then popular Greek Revival temple style. Although Parris' wooden portico with Doric columns has now been replaced by a Roman Doric portico in granite, the major portion of the original building remains intact.

The Museum houses distinguished collections of the fine and decorative arts, anthropological collections and an outstanding research library. Under the direction of the Pilgrim Society of Plymouth, the Museum has been the major institution for the interpretation and preservation of Pilgrim history and artifacts and is the site each December of Plymouth's celebration of Forefathers' Day.

Owner: Pilgrim Society of Plymouth

Open: 9 to 4:30 daily except New Year's, December 21, and Christmas Day.



FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, CONGREGATIONAL Court Square Avenue, Springfield

The First Church of Christ, Congregational, completed in 1819, is the earliest extant church by Isaac Damon and seems to set the pattern for church design Damon was to follow throughout most of his career. This is the fourth meetinghouse built for the First Parish, organized in 1637 and thought to be the oldest continuing body of worship in western Massachusetts.

The First Church is a country builder's interpretation of the transition between the late Federal and the early Greek Revival styles. The building contains the same components as numerous meetinghouses built during this period -- a rectangular mass with pitched roof housing the auditorium, a giant portico serving as a focal point for the entrance, and a tower which terminates in a three-stage spire.

Though some changes have been made in the auditorium, its basic proportions and the components most important to the character of the church remain undisturbed. The gallery, supported by graceful Ionic columns, still runs along the sides of the chamber. The original coved ceiling remains in place, though its curves have been shortened and decorative detail added.

In the 1870's, a brick Parish House was added to the rear of the Church. This Venetian Gothic structure was altered in the mid-20th century but retains some original architectural details.

Owner: The First Church of Christ, Congregational

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS

A National Historic Landmark is a district, site, building, structure or object nationally significant in American history, architecture, archeology or culture.

Publicly owned or privately owned, it is a special part of America's heritage, judged by the Secretary of the Interior to possess significance for all Americans and to be worthy of a place on the Department of the Interior's roll of Landmarks commemorating the Nation's past.

The program for studying and identifying prospective National Historic Landmarks is the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, carried out for the Department of the Interior by the National Park Service. Following announcement of a site's eligibility by the Secretary of the Interior, the owner is invited to apply for Landmark designation. This takes the form of a certificate signed by the Secretary of the Interior and the Director of the National Park Service together with a bronze plaque attesting to the significance of the site.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The National Register of Historic Places, created under the Historic Preservation Act of 1966, is a list of distinction identifying for the people those properties worthy of preservation for their historic value. All historic areas in the National Park System, together with properties eligible for designation as National Historic Landmarks, are of national significance and so qualify automatically for the National Register. Properties of state or local significance (buildings, structures, sites or objects) may be nominated by the State Liaison Officer and will be placed in the Register on approval of the National Park Service.

Properties listed on the Register are protected from damage by federally funded or licensed projects by the unusual powers of review given the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation under Section 106 of the Historic Preservation Act. Although this section provides no injunctive power to halt federal undertakings threatening historic properties, it does assure that historical values will be considered in Federal project planning.

The Historic Preservation Act also authorizes Federal grants-in-aid to the states on a matching basis, to be used for statewide surveys, the preparation of state historic preservation plans, and the acquisition and restoration of individual properties. To qualify for aid, properties must be listed in the National Register, be consistent with a state historic preservation plan approved by the Secretary of the interior, and need financial assistance.

**NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
(* indicates National Historic Landmark)**

BARNSTABLE COUNTY

Barnstable	Old Jail Main and Old Jail Lane
Orleans	French Cable Station Cove Road and Route 28
Provincetown	First Universalist Church 236 Commercial Street

BERKSHIRE COUNTY

Lanesboro	St. Luke's Episcopal Church U.S. Route 7
Lee	Merrell Tavern south side Route 102, about 600 feet east of Willow Street
Lenox	* The Mount Edith Wharton House
Pittsfield	* Hancock Shaker Village west of Pittsfield on U.S. 20
	* Melville (Herman) House Arrowhead Holmes Road
	Old Town Hall 43 East Street
Stockbridge	* French (Daniel Chester) Home and Studio, Chesterwood 2 miles west of Stockbridge
	* Mission House Main Street

BRISTOL COUNTY

Berkeley	Dighton Rock 1 mile west of Bay View Avenue in Dighton Rock State Park
Easton (North)	Old Colony Railroad Station off Oliver Street
New Bedford	* New Bedford Historic District bounded by waterfront on the east, Elm Street on the north, Acushnet Avenue on the west and Commercial Street on the south

	Rotch Counting House 123 Front Street
	* U.S. Custom House corner Second and William Streets
	Third District Courthouse 33 William Street (corner Second and William Streets)
ESSEX COUNTY	
Amesbury	Rocky Hill Meetinghouse Elm Street
	* Whittier (John Greenleaf) Home 86 Friend Street
Beverly	Fish Flake Hill Historic District north and south sides of Front Street between Cabot and Bartlett Streets
Boxford	Holyoke-French House Elm Street and Topsfield Road
Danvers	* Derby Summer House Glen Magna Estate Ingersoll Street
Gloucester	Lane (Fitz Hugh) House harbor side of Rogers Street
Ipswich	* Whipple (John) House 53 South Main Street
Marblehead	* Lee (Jeremiah) House Washington Street
Newbury	* Spencer-Pierce-Little House end of Little's Lane, east of U.S. 1A
Newburyport	Custom House 25 Water Street
	Market Square District State, Merrimack and Water Streets
Rockport	Twin Lights Thacher's Island
Salem	* Bowditch (Nathaniel) House North and Essex Streets
	* Gardner-Pingree House 128 Essex Street

- * Hamilton Hall
9 Cambridge Street (corner Cambridge and Chestnut)
- * Peabody Museum of Salem
161 Essex Street
- * Pierce-Nichols House
80 Federal Street
- Salem Maritime National Historic Site
Derby Street
- * Ward (John) House
Essex Institute, 132 Essex Street
- Saugus Iron Works National Historic Site off U.S. 1
- * Scotch-Boardman House
Howard Street
- * Capen (Joseph) House
Parson Capen House
Howlett Street

FRANKLIN COUNTY

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| Buckland | Major Joseph Griswold House
Mary Lyon House
Upper Street |
| Deerfield | * Old Deerfield Village Historic District |

HAMPDEN COUNTY

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| Chicopee | * Bellamy (Edward) House
91-93 Church Street |
| Springfield | Hampden County Courthouse
Court Square |
| | First Church Congregational
Court Square |
| | * Springfield Armory
Armory Square |

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

- | | |
|------------|---|
| Amherst | * Dickinson (Emily) House
280 Main Street |
| Cummington | * Bryant (William Cullen) House
West Cummington Road |
| Pelham | Town Hall Complex
Amherst Road at Daniel Shays Highway |

MIDDLESEX COUNTY

Acton, Concord	Isaac Davis Trail Hayward Street, Musket Drive, Minuteman Road, Woodbury Lane, Main Street, Strawberry Hill Road, Barrett's Mill Road, Barnes Hill Road
Acton	Faulkner Homestead High Street
Arlington	Schwamb Mill Complex 17 Mill Lane at 29 Lowell Street
Belmont	* Howells (William Dean) House Red Top 90 Somerset Street
Cambridge	Austin Hall, Harvard University Harvard Law School * Christ Church Garden Street Fuller (Margaret) House 71 Cherry Street * Gray (Asa) House 88 Garden Street * Hastings (Oliver) House 101 Brattle Street * Lowell (James Russell) House Elmwood Avenue * Massachusetts Hall, Harvard University Harvard Yard * Memorial Hall, Harvard University Broadway and Cambridge Street Neighborhood House 79 Moore Street * Sever Hall, Harvard University Harvard Yard * University Hall, Harvard University Harvard Yard * Vassall (John) House Craigie-Longfellow House 105 Brattle Street

Concord	* Emerson (Ralph Waldo) House Lexington Road and Cambridge Turnpike
	Minuteman National Historical Park (also in Lincoln and Lexington)
	* Old Manse Monument Street
	* Orchard House Lexington Road
	* Walden Pond 1.5 miles south of Concord
	* Wright's Tavern Lexington Road opposite Burying Ground
	* Buckman Tavern Hancock Street on east side of Lexington Green
	* Hancock-Clarke House 35 Hancock Street
	* Lexington Green Massachusetts and Hancock Streets
Medford	* Royall (Isaac) House 15 George Street
	* Tufts (Peter) House 350 Riverside Avenue
Waltham	* Gore Place 52 Gore Street
	* The Vale Theodore Lyman House Lyman and Beaver Streets
Woburn	Loammi Baldwin House 12 Elm Street
NANTUCKET COUNTY	
Nantucket	* Coffin (Jethro) House Sunset Hill
	* Nantucket Historic District
NORFOLK COUNTY	
Brookline	John Fitzgerald Kennedy National Historic Site 83 Beals Street

* Olmsted (Frederick) House
99 Warren Street

Dedham * Fairbanks House
Eastern Avenue and East Street

Milton * Forbes (Captain Robert B.)
House
215 Adams Street

Quincy * Adams (John) Birthplace
133 Franklin Street

* Adams (John Quincy)
Birthplace
141 Franklin Street

Adams National Historic Site
135 Adams Street

* First Parish Church
1266 Hancock Street

Moswetuset Hummock
Squantum Street, 1,000 feet
northeast of Morrissey
Boulevard

Quincy Homestead
34 Butler Road

PLYMOUTH COUNTY

Hingham * Old Ship Meetinghouse
Main Street

Plymouth * Cole's Hill
Carver Street
Old County Courthouse
Leyden and Market Streets
Pilgrim Hall
75 Court Street
Plymouth Rock
Water Street

SUFFOLK COUNTY

Boston African Meetinghouse
Smith Court

* Arnold Arboretum
22 Divinity Avenue

* Beacon Hill Historic District
bounded by Beacon Street on the
south, Charles River Embankment on the north, and
Hancock Street on the east

- * Boston Athenaeum
10½ Beacon Street
- * Boston Light
Little Brewster Island
Boston Harbor
- * Boston Naval Shipyard
east of Chelsea Street
Charlestown
- * Bunker Hill Monument
Breed's Hill
- Crowninshield House
164 Marlborough Street
- * U.S.S. Constitution
Boston Naval Shipyard
- Dorchester Heights National
Historic Site
- * Ether Dome
Massachusetts General Hospital
Fruit Street
- * Faneuil Hall
Dock Square
- First Baptist Church
Commonwealth Avenue and
Clarendon Street
- * Harding (Chester) House
16 Beacon Street
- * Headquarters House
55 Beacon Street
- * King's Chapel
Tremont and School Streets
- * Long Wharf and Customhouse
Block
foot of State Street
- * Massachusetts Historical
Society
1154 Boylston Street
- * Massachusetts State House
Beacon Hill
- * New Old South Church
645 Boylston Street
- * Old City Hall
School at Providence Street

- * Old North Church, Christ Church
193 Salem Street
 - * Old South Meetinghouse
Milk and Washington Streets
 - * Old State House
Washington and State Streets
 - * Old West Church
131 Cambridge Street
 - * Otis (First Harrison Gray) House
141 Cambridge Street
 - * Parkman (Francis) House
50 Chestnut Street
 - * Pierce (Moses) - Hichborn House
29 North Square
 - * Quincy Market
South Market Street
 - * Revere (Paul) House
19 North Square
 - * Sears (David) House
42 Beacon Street
 - * St. Paul's Cathedral
136 Tremont Street
 - * Tremont Street Subway
beneath Tremont, Boylston, and Washington Streets
 - * Trinity Church
Copley Square
 - Trinity Rectory
Clarendon and Newbury Streets
- Boston Harbor
- * Fort Warren
Georges Island
- Boston-Jamaica Plain
- Loring-Greenough House
12 South Street
- Boston-Roxbury
- * Garrison (William Lloyd) House
125 Highland Street
- Boston-South
- Fort Independence
Castle Island
- Boston-West Roxbury
- * Brook Farm
670 Baker Street

WORCESTER COUNTY

Auburn	* Goddard Rocket Launching Site ninth fairway Pakachoag Golf Course Pakachoag Road
Lancaster	* First Church of Christ Church Green
Northborough	Town Hall West Main and Blake Streets
Worcester	* American Antiquarian Society 185 Salisbury Street Elm Park bounded by Elm, Russell, Highland, and Pleasant Streets and by private properties on the west and north of Federal and Marmon Places (excludes the property of Worcester High School on Highland Street)
	Massachusetts Avenue Historic District
Uxbridge (North)	Crown and Eagle Mills 123 Hartford Avenue (east) Rogerson's Village Hartford Avenue

MULTI-COUNTY LISTINGS

Suffolk, Norfolk, Middlesex, Worcester and Hampden	1767 Milestones Old Boston Post Road
Suffolk, Norfolk	Olmsted Park System

ERRATA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORIC LANDMARKS, 1970 CHRIST CHURCH IN BOSTON

correct address: 193 Salem Street

OLD CORNER BOOKSTORE, BOSTON

owner: Historic Boston, Inc.

STATE HOUSE, BOSTON

The House of Representatives met in the Bulfinch State House until 1895; the present House Chamber is located in the State House Annex.

OLD SHIP CHURCH, HINGHAM

correct dates: built in 1681, altered in 1731 and 1755, restored in 1930.

MASS.

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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORIC LANDMARKS



Published by

SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH

KEVIN H. WHITE
CHAIRMAN

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

SEPTEMBER 1966

It is a great pleasure to write the preface to the second edition of Massachusetts Historic Landmarks and note that it has trebled in number of entries, and that it contains properties of the Commonwealth. My hope that it will develop into a guide to the historic treasures of Massachusetts seems justified by this expansion.

Our Massachusetts programs of historic preservation by certification has features not found elsewhere on this continent. This program combines co-operation, since certification takes place by consent of the owner to maintain the Commission's standards for care and management; protection, since certification is recorded in the Registry of Deeds and exempts the landmark from eminent domain; and historical merit, since certification is passed by a Commission representing among others, seven distinguished historical societies.

May I thank the members of the Massachusetts Historical Commission: Thomas Boylston Adams, Professor John Otis Brew, Monsignor Edward G. Murray, Robert F. Needham, Professor William H. Pierson, Jr., Dr. Maurice Robbins, Judge Carl E. Wahlstrom, Dr. Walter M. Whitehill, Albert B. Wolfe, Esq., Theodore W. Schulenberg, Commissioner of Commerce and Development, and C. H. W. Foster, Commissioner of Natural Resources. It is their judgement that gives historical validity to these certifications; it has been their efforts that have made this certification program effective.

May I also thank those owners who have consented to certification and express the hope that future editions of this list will be a means of bringing our heritage alive.

KEVIN H. WHITE
SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH



STATE HOUSE

Beacon Street, Boston

Owner: The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Open to Public: Monday through Friday (except holidays) 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

The Bulfinch State House is one of America's great public buildings, beautiful in itself, and embodying a great heritage. It is set on property bought from the heirs of John Hancock. In 1795 its cornerstone was laid by Governor Samuel Adams and Grand Master of the Free Masons Paul Revere. Since it was first occupied in 1798, it has seen all the great political events of the Commonwealth's history, for it houses the Governor, the Executive Council and the Senate. Until 1895, it housed the House of Representatives as well.

The State House land, after having been bought by the Town of Boston from the Hancock heirs, was transferred to the Commonwealth by Boston under the terms of Chapter 66 of the Resolves of the political year 1794, dated February 16, 1795. By that Resolve the property is described as "commonly called the Governor's pasture," and as "adjoining the late Governor Hancock's garden." That Resolve also empowered the sale of the Old State House and the Province House, which, however, were to be occupied by the legislature and executive until the new State House was completed.

Beside the State House, crowned by an American eagle, sits a replica of the pillar which Bulfinch erected in 1791. On that pillar are the original plaques that list, chronologically, those events in Massachusetts from 1760 to 1790 by which we secured our freedom.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Massachusetts. State Library. *The Massachusetts State House*, Revised (Boston) 1960.

Hitchings, Sinclair H., and Farlow, Catherine H., *The Massachusetts State House*, Boston, 1963.

Hitchings, Sinclair H., "Seldom-Seen Boston Sights: The Principal Rooms of the Massachusetts State House," in *The Ellis Memorial Antiques Show Magazine*, (Boston), 1965, pp. 41-48.

Wheildon, William W., *Beacon and the Monument (Concord)*, 1877.



HARRISON GRAY OTIS HOUSE 141 Cambridge Street, Boston

Owner: Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities

Open to Public: Weekdays the year round; 10 to 4, house and museum 9 to 4:45;
office

Closed Saturday, Sunday and holidays

Admission: 50 cents

Photograph courtesy of Richard Merrill

The earliest (1796-7) of the three houses built for the Federalist statesman and Boston social leader, Harrison Gray Otis, this house is one of the most important examples of domestic Federal architecture in Boston and well reflects the taste and social life of the period.

It is attributed to the architect, Charles Bulfinch, on the basis of a small sketch in the papers of Harrison Gray Otis showing a similar elevation. It follows substantially the Bingham Mansion in Philadelphia which Bulfinch visited in 1789. Bulfinch and Harrison Gray Otis were personal friends, business associates and political allies.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

- _____, "The First Harrison Gray Otis House, Boston, and Its Architect," *Old Time New England*, Ser. No. 124 (Apr. 1946)
- Morison, Samuel Eliot, *Life and Letters of Harrison Gray Otis, 1765-1848*, Boston, Houghton Mifflin, 1913
- Place, Charles A., *Charles Bulfinch Architect and Citizen*, Boston, Houghton Mifflin, 1925
- Kirker, James & Harold, *Bulfinch's Boston, 1787-1817*, Oxford University Press, N. Y., 1964
- Bulfinch, Ellen Susan ed., *Life and Letters of Charles Bulfinch, Architect*, Boston, 1896

KING'S CHAPEL

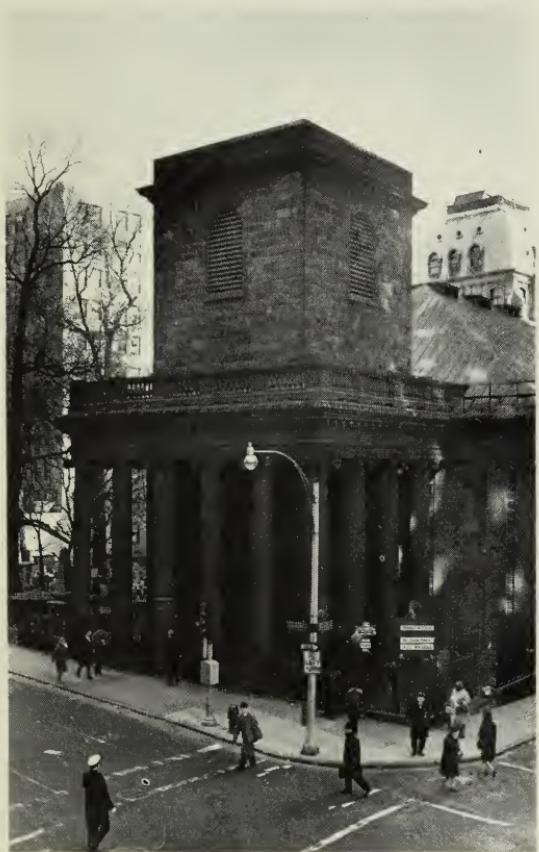
Tremont and School Streets, Boston

Open to Public: Monday through Friday, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Saturday, 10 A.M. to 11:45 A.M. and 12:45 P.M. to 4 P.M.

Sunday, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Services at 11 A.M.

Photograph courtesy of B. F. Herzog, Milton, Massachusetts



The present King's Chapel, built in 1749-1754, is on the site of the first Anglican Church building in Massachusetts. It derives its name from the fact that its predecessor and it were the house of worship for the Anglican Royal Governors of Massachusetts, from the time of Sir Edmund Andros, 1687, to Sir Thomas Gage, 1776.

Architecturally it is the first notable building in America to have been constructed with cut stone and also the first to use Quincy Granite. It is a supreme example of the work of the Colonial Architect, Peter Harrison, who also designed Christ Church in Cambridge and Touro Synagogue in his home town of Newport, Rhode Island. In King's Chapel is the Communion table of 1696, given by King William III, at the wish of his late queen, Mary, the pulpit of 1717, and the carefully restored pew of the Royal Governors.

King's Chapel is also important in American Church history. For when other Anglican churches in America at the time of the Revolution remained theologically the same and after the war united to form the Protestant Episcopal Church of America, King's Chapel quietly evolved into Unitarianism.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

- Hart, Albert Bushnell, editor, *Commonwealth History of Massachusetts*, The States History Co., New York, 1930
- Foote, Wilder and Perkins, John Carroll, *Annals of King's Chapel, 1882-1920*, 3 vols., Boston, 1940

THE OLD SOUTH MEETING HOUSE

Corner Washington and Milk Streets, Boston

Owner: The Old South Association in Boston

Open to Public: Oct. 1 to June 1 — Mon. thru Sat., 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.
June 1 to Oct. 1 — Mon. thru Fri., 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Sat., 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. (Open July 4 and Labor Day)
Closed Sundays

Admission: Adults — 25 cents; Children under 12 free.

The values of the Old South Meeting House are historical and of design.

Historically the Old South Meeting House is, above all, the site of the County Meeting which was the start of the Boston Tea Party. This was but one of the great meetings which, overflowing Faneuil Hall, migrated to the Old South in the years from 1763 to 1775. Other events almost too numerous to mention have occurred in the present building or its predecessor of 1669-1729. In the earlier building Samuel Sewall apologized publicly for his part in the Witch Trials and Benjamin Franklin was baptised. In the now-destroyed side chapel the Young Men's Christian Association was formed. By law, the Commonwealth may have Election Sermons preached in the Old South, and, by custom, the Fifth of March Orations, commemorative of the Boston Massacre, have been preached here, the most famous being that of 1775, when Warren had to climb in through "Warren's Window" to make his speech to the British soldiers below, and threaten them with a war for independence.



In design, this is one of the few remaining pre-Revolutionary meeting houses still standing, with an unusual situation for the steeple to the side of the Meeting-house, this being the steeple from which British soldiers, allegedly, stole Dr. Prince's library. The Meetinghouse still has the pulpit from which Samuel Adams gave the code message that started the Tea Party, though this now has around it an addition of 1857. The Meetinghouse also has reconstructed pews built in accordance with the pew plan of 1784.

Of particular significance are the building exterior, the pulpit, pews and interior meetinghouse characteristics.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Wolkins, George, *The Old South Meeting House*, Old South Leaflet #202, 1910

Rose, Harold Wycliffe, *The Colonial Houses of Worship in America*, N.Y., Hastings, 1963

Marlowe, G. F., *Churches of Old New England*, N.Y., MacMillan, 1947

CHRIST CHURCH IN BOSTON (OLD NORTH)

193 Salem Street, Boston

Open to Public: October 1 to June 1, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. daily
June 1 to October 1, 9:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.
Sunday Service 11 A.M.



This church has gained world-wide fame because, at Paul Revere's orders, its sexton, Robert Newman, hung two lanterns in its steeple, on the eighteenth of April, "seventy-five." This was to warn that British troops were on their way to Lexington and Concord, if Revere failed to cross safely to Charlestown, with the same message. But even if this were not a documented fact, the "Old North" would deserve to be a landmark.

Here is Boston's oldest surviving church and one of the most beautiful adaptations of the shape of a New England Meetinghouse to the liturgical needs of Episcopalianism. "Old North Church" was built in 1723 under the direction of William Price, a print seller, from designs based on Sir Christopher Wren's great London churches. Here, too, are signs of loving care of parishioners and neighbors, from its erection in 1723 to the present. Here is the appealing memorial to Major Pitcairn, the gallant British marine who at Lexington said "Disperse ye rebels", and who was killed at Bunker Hill.

Next to the Church is the Ebenezer Clough House, also incorporated in this certification, that is a fine example of early eighteenth Century construction and which helps present the church in part, at least, of its original setting.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Alden, J. R., *The American Revolution 1775-1783*, N.Y., 1954

Babcock, Mary K. D., *Christ Church, Salem Street, Boston*, Tood Co., 1947

Forbes, Esther, *Paul Revere and the World He Lived In*, Boston, 1942

French, Willard, *Architectural Record*, "Christ Church," N.Y., March 1906

Morrison, Hugh, *Early American Architecture*, N.Y., Oxford University Press, 1952

McConnell, George, *Manuscript History of Christ Church, Boston*

Revere, Paul, *Account of his Midnight Ride*, 1775, ed.

S.E. Morison, Old South Association Leaflet 222

Massachusetts Historical Society, *Paul Revere's Three Accounts of his Famous Ride*, Boston, 1961

BUNKER HILL MONUMENT

Monument Square, Charlestown

Owner: The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Open to Public: Daily and Holidays, 9 A.M. to 4:15 P.M. (Closing time 4:45 P.M.)

Admission: 10 cents; Free — school groups under supervision and by pre-arrangement with: Commanding Officer, M.D.C., Charles River Lower Basin Division, Charles and Leverett Streets, Boston, 02114



The Bunker Hill Monument is on the site of the redoubt on Breed's Hill where the main fighting of the Battle of Bunker Hill took place. It was along the walls of the redoubt that Colonel Prescott walked back and forth, disdaining the cannon balls of the British squadron, to give his untrained men confidence to meet the attack of the British regulars. It was up the eastern slopes of the hill that General Sir William Howe's Redcoats charged three times, till at last the American powder ran out, and the British won the hill at a price in such devastating casualties they never again assaulted firmly held American entrenchments. No wonder Washington, when he heard the news of Bunker Hill, said: "Now our liberties are safe." For Bunker Hill proved that we could successfully fight for those liberties.

The Monument designed by Solomon Willard, is also America's first great historic commemorative structure. On June 17, 1825, the cornerstone was laid by Lafayette; Daniel Webster delivered the oration. This commemorative effort was also a great popular mobilization, for the women of America, organized by Sarah Josepha Hale, had to step in to raise the funds to finish the work in 1842 when the men failed. Daniel Webster again spoke at the dedication of the

Monument in 1843. The securing of the granite for the erection of the Monument caused the building of America's first commercial railway in Quincy and Milton.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Cameron, E. H., *Of Yankee Granite*, 1953

Fleming, Thomas J., *Now We Are Enemies*, W. W. Norton & Co., Inc., 1960.

French, Allen, *The First Year of the American Revolution*, Boston, Houghton Mifflin, 1934

Webster, Daniel, *Oration Given at the Dedication of the Bunker Hill Monument, 1843*

TRINITY CHURCH IN THE CITY OF BOSTON

Copley Square, Boston



Considered one of the most significant buildings in America, Trinity Church in Copley Square, Boston, is a milestone in the architectural history of this country. Completed in 1877, it was designed by the distinguished Boston architect, Henry Hobson Richardson. His work at Trinity set an example which has been widely followed and has become known as American Romanesque, or often Richardson Romanesque.

Trinity was the Church of the great preacher, Phillips Brooks, who became Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts, and is well remembered as the author of the hymn "O Little Town of Bethlehem."

The Church is also noted for the beauty of the murals on its interior walls which were painted in the winter of 1876-77 by the eminent painter John La Farge with the assistance of several other skilled and well-known artists of the time.

Of special historical significance are the architecture of the building and the murals in the interior.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

- Romig, Edgar D., *The Story of Trinity Church in the City of Boston*, Boston, Wardens and Vestry, 1952
- Chester, Arthur H., *Trinity Church in the City of Boston*, Cambridge, John Wilson & Son, University Press, 1888.
- Brooks, Phillips "Trinity Church, Boston", *The New England Magazine*, Vol. VIII, No. 2, April 1893.

_____, "7. Churches", *Architectural Record*, N. Y., McGraw Hill, December, 1956



LORING-GRENOUGH HOUSE

12 South Street, Jamaica Plain

Owner: Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club, Inc.

Open to Public: Garden Party Day, June 7, 1966 and June 6, 1967, 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Admission: \$1.00 (tea included)

The Loring-Greenough House was built in 1760 for Commodore Joshua Loring, an officer of the Royal Navy, who in 1759 had charge of the war against the French on Lakes George, Champlain, and Ontario. The Commodore was severely wounded during the campaign against Montreal and was compelled to retire to his new country seat in Jamaica Plain. There he remained until he was mobbed and ill-treated in 1774 following his appointment to the Governor's Council by writ of mandamus from General Gage, the Royal Governor of the Province. Loring was obliged to flee to Boston for refuge and was among the Tories who evacuated the town with General Howe on March 17, 1776. Three Rhode Island regiments which came to the siege, set up camp in Jamaica Plain, and for about four weeks from June 3, 1775 General Nathaniel Greene had his headquarters in the Loring-Greenough House. It was during this period that Greene demonstrated his unusual abilities as an officer by restoring discipline among "a factious set" who had created "a great commotion" in the camp. On June 23, 1775, the house was appointed "a hospital for the camp in Roxbury." After the April, 1779, Confiscation Act, it was returned to private hands. Embellished by Charles Bulfinch, in 1811, this monument of architecture remained for generations in the Greenough family ownership.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Ward, G. E., Journal, *Letters of the Late Samuel Curwen, An American Refugee in Europe, 1775-1784*, N.Y. 1842

Dictionary of American Biography, "Loring, 'Commodore' Joshua," N.Y. 1933

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club, Incorporated, *The History of the Loring-Greenough House*, 1956



THE QUINCY HOMESTEAD

34 Butler Road, Quincy

Owner: The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Open to Public: April 19 through October 30, 10 A.M. to 5 P.M., Tuesday through Sunday

Admission: Adults, 50 cents; Children 12 and under, 15 cents

Today the Quincy Homestead stands, as when, in the eighteenth century, it was the ancestral home of many who have played a great part in the history of Massachusetts. Such families as the Jacksons, Lowells, and, above all, Quincys, at one time lived and visited here.

In the predecessor house of 1685, part of which may be incorporated in the present building, Judge Samuel Sewall of witchcraft trial fame visited "Uncle Quincy." Here lived the "Dorothy Q." made famous by her great grandson Oliver Wendell Holmes' poem about her portrait. Here, during her childhood, lived the second Dorothy Quincy, who, after a camp-following courtship, finally married John Hancock in Fairfield, Connecticut, in August of 1775. Governor Hancock's coach is now in the coach house. Here, too, in earlier days, lived the famous scholar-bachelor, Tutor Flynt, Harvard's great teacher who refused to be called to New Haven to be Rector of newly founded Yale.

The construction of the house is dated to the day in 1706 by a workman's diary. The present furnishings are in accordance with records created by Miss Quincy in 1822.

The house is owned by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, kept in repair by the Metropolitan District Commission, and operated by the National Society of Colonial Dames, Massachusetts Chapter, under a long term agreement dating from 1904.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

- Coyle, Edith Woodbury, "The Quincy Homestead," *Old-Time New England*, April 1929, Serial No. 56.
Wilson, D. M., *Where American Independence Began*
Adams, C. F., *Three Episodes in Massachusetts History*



OLD SHIP CHURCH

Main Street, Hingham

Owner: The First Parish in Hingham

Open to Public: July and August, Tuesday through Saturday, 12 to 5 P.M.

The Old Ship Church is considered the oldest surviving church in the original thirteen colonies and the only 17th century church in New England. It is also the earliest surviving example of the meetinghouse which had been developed by the Puritans to suit their radically separatist views, and to suit the dual functions of a house of worship and a place for town meetings.

Although the Old Ship was built in 1681 and considerably altered in 1731 and 1755, it retains much of its original characteristics because of the 1930 restoration. Originally the building was almost square in plan with the pulpit opposite the door on what is today's short side (the short side now is equal to the long side then). To keep the relationship of pulpit and pews in meetinghouse style, the pulpit has been changed and a door added to the present long side. This relationship is important because it is basic to the Puritan rejection of the Anglican building plans, which focused on an altar at the long narrow end of a church.

The name "Old Ship" comes from the resemblance of the curved struts in the roof to the inverted hull of a ship. Although Hingham was an important ship-building center in the 17th century, it is more likely that these struts follow the English Gothic timber construction which had its origin in the Middle Ages.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

- Sinnott, E. W., *Meeting Houses and Churches in Early New England*, N. Y., McGraw Hill, 1963
- Rose, Harold Wycliffe, *The Colonial Houses of Worship in America*, N.Y., Hastings, 1963



"SCOTCH" — BOARDMAN HOUSE 17 Howard Street, Saugus

Owner: The Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities

Open to Public: June through August—Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, 11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Admission: Voluntary contribution

Built probably about 1686 by William Boardman, the "Scotch"—Boardman House gets the first half of its name from the Scots taken prisoner by Cromwell at the Battle of Dunbar and sent to Massachusetts as indentured servants to work at the Saugus Iron Works. Although now known to have been housed in an earlier building close by, but not here, their association with the site is worth recall.

The house has singular value to architectural history — completely of the 17th Century, on its original site with frame and original finish intact, and construction methods plainly visible, it is important as a teaching object and a documentary source of the architectural past of Massachusetts.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

- Cummings, A. L., "The 'Scotch' Boardman House, A Fresh Appraisal," *Old-Time New England*, Ser. Nos. 151 and 152 (Winter and Spring, 1953)
Morrison, Hugh, *Early American Architecture*, N.Y., 1952



CHOATE BRIDGE

Ipswich

Owner: Town of Ipswich

Long a source of pride to the Town of Ipswich for its beauty, and an integral part of the heritage of this historic town, Choate Bridge certainly is one of the oldest stone bridges in Massachusetts, if not the oldest, having been built in 1764, and widened in 1838. It is named after the Honorable John Choate, who took great care that it was built to last. To commemorate his conscientiousness, the Essex County Court voted to name the bridge after him.

It is significant in the history of American road building as a remaining early example of stone construction, and has been cited to the Society of Bridge Engineers by the Massachusetts Department of Public Works as such.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Ipswich, Town of, *Records, Meetings March and April, 1764*, March 1765

Essex County Court, *Records, April to December, 1764*

Thompson, Katherine, "Choate Bridge," in *Ipswich Chronicle*, February 4, 1965

Essex County Engineer's Office, *Plan 990, The South-east Prospect of the Bridge Built Over Ipswich-River at the equal expense of the County of Essex and the Town of Ipswich, An. Dom. 1764*, also in Essex Institute, Maps and Plans, Neg. 15029.

Felt, Joseph, *History of Ipswich, Essex and Hamilton, Cambridge*, 1834



TRISTRAM COFFIN HOUSE

16 High Road, Newbury

Owner: The Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities

Open to Public: Mid-June through Mid-September — Monday, Wednesday, Friday
2 to 5 P.M.

Admission: 25 cents

Photography courtesy of Richard Merrill

The Tristram Coffin House has been lived in by eight generations of the Coffin family, from Tristram, who occupied the section of the house built in 1651, to Joshua, the schoolmaster whose pupil was John Greenleaf Whittier. The generations modified the house and added to it as was necessary, but never basically changed it. One can see in the house and its furnishings how Justice of the Peace, Town Clerk and Schoolmaster Joshua Coffin lived in much the same way of life as did his four times great grandfather, Selectman and Representative to the General Court of the Province, Tristram Coffin.

The exterior and interior of the structure, showing the increments of the years on the original are significant, and also the grounds providing correct and authentic setting.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

- Spring, James W., "The Coffin House in Newbury, Mass. and Those Who Have Made It Their Home." *Old-Time New England*, Ser. No. 57 (July, 1929)
- Kingsbury, Felicia Doughty, "A Roof Tree That Grew." *Old-Time New England*, Ser. No. 139 (Jan., 1950)
- Little, Nina Fletcher, "The House of Tristram Coffin, Jr.", pp. 402-405, *Antiques Magazine*, May, 1960
- Currier, J. J., "Ould Newbury" *Historical & Biographical Sketches*, Boston, Damrell & Upham, 1896
- Currier, J. J., *History of Newbury 1635-1902*, Boston, Damrell & Upham, 1902
- Howells, J. M. *Architectural Heritage of the Merrimac*, 1941



ROCKY HILL MEETINGHOUSE

Amesbury

Owner: The Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities

Open to Public: June through September — Monday through Thursday, 2 to 5 P.M.,
by applying at Parsonage on property.

Admission: 25 cents

Rocky Hill Meetinghouse, a fine example of a country meetinghouse, is architecturally fortunate. It is virtually unchanged from its construction in 1785. Its interior with gallery on three sides, high pulpit, sounding board, box pews, deacon's desk and simple Doric pillars supporting the gallery, is the least altered of any 18th century meetinghouse in the Commonwealth. Its exterior, a simple rectangle with dentil course at the cornice and main entrance on the side opposite the pulpit, is the meeting house type most representative of New England.

Rocky Hill was formerly the west parish of Salisbury (now in Amesbury). The parish was separated from the older part of town in 1716, and its first meetinghouse was built north of the present one. When this first building became beyond repair, it was voted to build a new church in Rocky Hill nearer the parsonage. There was considerable controversy as to whether the present meetinghouse should be built east or west of it. East was decided upon because the best garden lands lay to the west.

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COOPER-FROST-AUSTIN HOUSE

21 Linnaean Street, Cambridge

Owner: The Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities

Open to Public: June through October — Monday and Thursday, 2 to 5 P.M.
Tuesday, 7 to 9 P.M.

November through May — Thursday, 2 to 5 P.M., Tuesday, 7 to
9 P.M.

Admission: 25 cents

Photograph courtesy of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities

The easterly half of this house, built on land owned by Deacon and Selectman John Cooper in 1657, comprises the oldest building still standing in Cambridge. The westerly half was added, probably about 1720, by his grandson, Walter. The later Frost and Austin owners were Cooper descendants and it remained in the same family until acquired by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities in 1912.

The steeply pitched roof and pilastered chimney, among other features, are interesting illustrations of the 17th Century in the midst of a modern city. The attached woodhouse and present setting recall the period when the building was the center of an active farmstead.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

de Gozzaldi, Mrs. Silvio, "An Account of the Occupants of the Cooper-Austin House," *Old-Time New England*, Ser. No. 7, (July, 1912)

WPA, American Guide Series, *Massachusetts*, Boston, Houghton Mifflin, 1937



FAIRBANKS HOUSE

Corner East Street and Eastern Avenue, Dedham
Owner: The Fairbanks Family in America, Inc.

Open to Public: May 1, 1966 to November 1, 1966, 9 to 12 — 1 to 5. Open daily except Monday.

Admission: Adults 75 cents; Children 12 and under 35 cents

The Fairbanks House claims to be the oldest wooden framed house in Massachusetts. It was built in 1636 by Jonathan Fayerbanke who with his wife and children had come to New England three years earlier — 1633. Tradition says "he brought lumber sawed in England" and also "a ship's beam for sturdy framework." Of unusual interest is the huge tree mantle over the top of the kitchen fireplace. The low ceilings of the original part of the house and the increased height and roominess of its additions make it a visible exemplification of American architectural history. The house was lived in for eight generations by the family, and since its acquisition by the Fairbanks Family Association in America, has served as a meeting place for annual family gatherings.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

- Chamberlain, Samuel, *Open House in New England*, Brattleboro, Vt., 1937
Jones, Alvin Lincoln, *Ye Old Fayerbanks House*, Boston 1894
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THE OLD MANSE

Monument Street, Concord

Owner: The Trustees of Reservations

Open to Public: June 1 to October 15 daily (weekdays 10 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.; Sundays 1 P.M. to 4:30 P.M.) except Monday and days following Holidays. April 19 to May 31, October 16 to November 11 — weekends and holidays.

Admission: Adults 50 cents; Children 25 cents.

The Old Manse looks and is today very much as it was when built in 1769. It contains original furniture. From its windows the children of the Reverend William Emerson watched the fight at the Old North Bridge on April 19, 1775, while their father stood in the field outside. Here his philosopher grandson, Ralph Waldo Emerson, author of the Concord Hymn, spent much of his boyhood.

The house had as tenants Nathaniel Hawthorne and his wife, Sophia, from 1842 to 1846. During this time they both wrote inscriptions on the window panes with her diamond. These are still to be seen. Here, too, Hawthorne wrote *Mosses From an Old Manse*. Before and after this time the Ripley family lived here, including the scholarly widow of the Reverend Ezra Ripley, who used to tutor Harvard students in Latin and Greek.

The Old Manse is historically important, not only as a literary landmark, but as an example of a way of life remarkably unchanged from 1769 until the last Ripley owner sold it to The Trustees of Reservations in 1939.

Architecturally, it is two-and-a-half stories, clapboard with a gambrel roof and two pedimented doorways. Essentially there has been no change in the house since it was built. Reverend Samuel Ripley added the central dormer window and the bay window during his ownership.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

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Jones, A. L., *Under Colonial Roofs*, C. B. Webster, Boston, 1894

Wolfe, Theodore, *Literary Shrines, the Haunts of Some Famous American Authors*, 1895



FRUITLANDS MUSEUMS

Prospect Hill Road, Harvard

Owner: Fruitlands Museums, Inc.

Open to Public: May 30 through September 30, Tuesday through Friday, 1 P.M. to 5 P.M.

(Open July 4th and Labor Day)

Admission: Adults 50 cents; Children 25 cents.

Fruitlands lies in a fold in a hillside facing west toward Mount Wachusett. At the foot of the hill is the eighteenth century farmhouse where Bronson Alcott lived from June, 1843, to January, 1844, and underwent a spiritual transformation. He came hoping to found a Transcendental Community that should be truly a part of the soil; he left a Transcendental philosopher believing that the family mattered most, a belief which his daughter, Louisa May Alcott, later put in her writings.

Many years earlier, this same fold was a campsite of the Nashua Indians, who in association with others, carried off the famous Mrs. Mary Rowlandson in 1676. This led to her writing the first and the most celebrated of the New England "captivities." For our ancestors, her account of capture and redemption took the place of today's Western novel. An Indian Museum has been set up to commemorate this aspect of Fruitlands.

Also on the grounds is the Harvard Shaker Society building, erected in 1794, and moved to its present site in 1920 by the late Clara Endicott Sears, founder of Fruitlands.

Fruitlands Museums, commenced in 1914, is a pioneer American effort in the "open air" museum movement which began in Sweden in the late 19th century. The Picture Gallery contains a collection of New England portraits (popularly known as American Primitives), the work of the itinerant painters of the first half of the 19th century, and a collection of 19th century landscapes by the Hudson River School.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Sears, Clara Endicott, *Gleanings From Old Shaker Journals*

Sears, Clara Endicott, *Bronson Alcott's Fruitlands*, Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1915

Shepard, Odell, *Pedlar's Progress, the Life of Bronson Alcott*, Boston, Little Brown & Co., 1937



MISSION HOUSE
Main Street, Stockbridge
Owner: The Trustees of Reservations

Open to Public: April 1st to November 1st, daily 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Admission: Adults, 50 cents; Children, 25 cents.

The Mission House well illustrates the life lived by Massachusetts' missionaries to the Indians, and a reminder that there were men who believed that Massachusetts Bay Company meant it when it put an Indian on its seal saying "Come over and Help us." Among those who labored here were John Sergeant, the first missionary to the Housatonic Indians and his successor, Jonathan Edwards. Built in 1739, this represents the architecture of the Massachusetts frontier.

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Morison, S. E., *The Oxford History of the American People*, New York, Oxford University Press, 1965

Pratt, Dorothy and Richard, *A Guide to Early American Houses*, New York, Bonanza Books, 1956

WPA, American Guide Series, *Massachusetts*, Boston, Houghton Mifflin, 1937



CHESTERWOOD

Stockbridge

Owner: Daniel Chester French Foundation

Open to Public: June 18 to mid-September 1966; weekends to October 15, 1966; daily 10 A.M. to 6 P.M.

Admission: Adults \$1.00; Children 12 and under \$.50

Chesterwood, the studio and garden of Daniel Chester French (1850-1931) reflects the life and character of this famous American sculptor and exhibits the most complete collection of examples of his works in the world.

His tools can be seen in his studio, just where he left them when at work. Here, in the place it was modeled, is the plaster cast of his famous Lincoln, now in the Lincoln Memorial in Washington.

A barn has been remodeled into a Barn Sculpture Gallery to house his statuary and memorabilia. Here, in the Gallery, his works, models, momentos and letters piece together the story of his life. Among others on display is his first masterpiece, the Minute Man statue at Concord, which was dedicated at the Centennial Celebration of the Concord Fight in 1875. This figure and that of Lincoln have become symbols of freedom, not only to Americans, but to people of every nation.

The nature trails through the woods and gardens, which Daniel Chester French designed and which are dotted with his statuary, make a beautiful setting for the buildings.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

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Cresson, Margaret French, *Journey Into Fame, the Life of Daniel Chester French*, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, 1947

French, Mrs. Daniel Chester, *Memories of a Sculptor's Wife*, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1928

Longstreth, T. Morris, *The Great Venture*, MacMillan Co., New York, 1948



HANCOCK SHAKER VILLAGE

Hancock

Owner: Shaker Community, Inc.

Open to Public: June 1 to October 15, daily 9:30 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Admission: Adults \$1.00; Children 12 and under, 50 cents.

Photography courtesy of Eugene Mitchell

Hancock Shaker Village is the third oldest of the communities established by the United Society of Believers in the Second Appearance of Christ, known to the rest of "the world" as Shakers. Founded by Mother Ann Lee, the sect began to "gather" at Hancock in the 1780's and reached the height of its recognition and influence in the second quarter of the 19th century. The Shakers sought to create a perfect society by separating themselves from the world and establishing a communal organization which would be at the same time a church and a community, thus to follow the bidding of Mother Ann to "put your hands to work and your hearts to God." Though given up by the Society in 1960, the Village remains an exemplification of this injunction which formed the basis of the Shaker way of life.

Expressions of this deeply religious life are found in the meetinghouse, where the famous singing and dancing services were held, and Mt. Sinai, the "Holy Mount," which was the scene of, and still holds archaeological traces of, the feast day celebrations.

The buildings and setting reflect the Shakers' hard work and devotion to skilled agriculture. Still to be seen are the shops which provided for their needs, including the furniture of that simple beauty for which they were so famous, and the gardens which gave them export products of garden seed, dried sweet corn and herbs. Throughout the Village are examples of their highly skilled forestry and farming methods. Fields for crops and grazing, orchards and nut groves, forests for the lumber for their buildings, fuel and furniture, and the reservoir where vestiges of their water system can be located today, illustrate the self-sufficiency of this community.

The architecture, that of functional simplicity, is characterized by the Shakers' standards of "good use" and order as exemplified by the unique round stone barn and family houses. Of archaeological interest are the cellar holes of the South Family community.

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Published by

SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH

KEVIN H. WHITE
CHAIRMAN

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

July 1965

It gives me great pleasure to publish the first of an annual series of lists of certified Historic Landmarks in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Because this list should grow into a valuable guide to the historic treasures of Massachusetts, I have had included in it the historical evaluations of each Landmark.

Our Massachusetts program of historic preservation by certification has features not found elsewhere on this continent. This program combines co-operation, since certification takes place by consent of the owner to maintain the Commission's standards for care and management; protection, since certification is recorded in the Registry of Deeds and exempts the landmark from eminent domain; and historical merit, since certification is passed by a Commission representing, among others, seven distinguished historical societies.

May I give thanks to those owners who have consented to certification and express the hope that future editions of this list will be a means of bringing our heritage alive.

KEVIN H. WHITE
SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH

THE OLD SOUTH MEETING HOUSE

Corner Washington and Milk Streets, Boston

Owner: The Old South Association in Boston

Open to Public: Oct. 1 to June 1 — Mon. thru Sat., 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.

June 1 to Oct. 1 — Mon. thru Fri., 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Sat., 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. (Open July 4 and Labor Day)

Closed Sundays

Admission: Adults — 25 cents; Children under 12 free.

The values of the Old South Meeting House are historical and of design.

Historically the Old South Meeting House is, above all, the site of the County Meeting which was the start of the Boston Tea Party. This was but one of the great meetings which, overflowing Faneuil Hall, migrated to the Old South in the years from 1763 to 1775. Other events almost too numerous to mention have occurred in the present building or its predecessor of 1669-1729. In the earlier building Samuel Sewall apologized publicly for his part in the Witch Trials and Benjamin Franklin was baptised. In the now-destroyed side chapel the Young Men's Christian Association was formed. By law, the Commonwealth may have Election Sermons preached in the Old South, and, by custom, the Fifth of March Orations, commemorative of the Boston Massacre, have been preached here, the most famous being that of 1775, when Warren had to climb in through "Warren's Window" to make his speech to the British soldiers below, and threaten them with a war for independence.

In design, this is one of the few remaining pre-Revolutionary meeting-houses still standing, with an unusual situation for the steeple to the side of the Meetinghouse, this being the steeple from which British soldiers, allegedly, stole Dr. Prince's library. The Meetinghouse still has the pulpit from which Samuel Adams gave the code message that started the Tea Party, though this now has around it an addition of 1857. The Meetinghouse also has reconstructed pews built in accordance with the pew plan of 1784.

Of particular significance are the building exterior, the pulpit, pews and interior meetinghouse characteristics.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

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TRINITY CHURCH
IN THE CITY OF BOSTON
Copley Square, Boston



Considered one of the most significant buildings in America, Trinity Church in Copley Square, Boston, is a milestone in the architectural history of this country. Completed in 1877, it was designed by the distinguished Boston architect, Henry Hobson Richardson. His work at Trinity set an example which has been widely followed and has become known as American Romanesque, or often Richardson Romanesque.

Trinity was the Church of the great preacher, Phillips Brooks, who became Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts, and is well remembered as the author of the hymn "O Little Town of Bethlehem."

The Church is also noted for the beauty of the murals on its interior walls which were painted in the winter of 1876-77 by the eminent painter John La Farge with the assistance of several other skilled and well-known artists of the time.

Of special historical significance are the architecture of the building and the murals in the interior.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

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COOPER-FROST-AUSTIN HOUSE

21 Linnaean Street, Cambridge

Owner: Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities

Please check at Society headquarters, 141 Cambridge Street, Boston,
for visiting hours.

Photograph courtesy of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities

The easterly half of this house, built on land owned by Deacon and Selectman John Cooper in 1657, comprises the oldest building still standing in Cambridge. The westerly half was added, probably about 1720, by his grandson, Walter. The later Frost and Austin owners were Cooper descendants and it remained in the same family until acquired by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities in 1912.

The steeply pitched roof and pilastered chimney, among other features, are interesting illustrations of the 17th Century in the midst of a modern city. The attached woodhouse and present setting recall the period when the building was the center of an active farmstead.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

de Gozzaldi, Mrs. Silvio, "An Account of the Occupants of the Cooper-Austin House," *Old-Time New England*, Ser. No. 7, (July, 1912)

WPA, American Guide Series, *Massachusetts*, Boston, Houghton Mifflin, 1937



TRISTRAM COFFIN HOUSE

16 High Road, Newbury

Owner: Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities
Please check at Society headquarters, 141 Cambridge Street, Boston,
for visiting hours.

Photograph courtesy of Richard Merrill

The Tristram Coffin House has been lived in by eight generations of the Coffin family, from Tristram, who occupied the section of the house built in 1651, to Joshua, the schoolmaster whose pupil was John Greenleaf Whittier. The generations modified the house and added to it as was necessary, but never basically changed it. One can see in the house and its furnishings how Justice of the Peace, Town Clerk and Schoolmaster Joshua Coffin lived in much the same way of life as did his four times great grandfather, Selectman and Representative to the General Court of the Province, Tristram Coffin.

The exterior and interior of the structure, showing the increments of the years on the original are significant, and also the grounds providing correct and authentic setting.

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HARRISON GRAY OTIS HOUSE 141 Cambridge Street, Boston

Owner: Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities
Open to Public: Weekdays the year round; 10 to 4, house and museum
9 to 4:45, office
Closed Saturday, Sunday and holidays
Admission: 50 cents

Photograph courtesy of Richard Merrill

The earliest (1796-7) of the three houses built for the Federalist statesman and Boston social leader, Harrison Gray Otis, this house is one of the most important examples of domestic Federal architecture in Boston and well reflects the taste and social life of the period.

It is attributed to the architect, Charles Bulfinch, on the basis of a small sketch in the papers of Harrison Gray Otis showing a similar elevation. It follows substantially the Bingham Mansion in Philadelphia which Bulfinch visited in 1789. Bulfinch and Harrison Gray Otis were personal friends, business associates and political allies.

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- _____, "The First Harrison Gray Otis House, Boston, and Its Architect," *Old-Time New England*, Ser. No. 124 (Apr. 1946)
Morison, Samuel Eliot, *Life and Letters of Harrison Gray Otis, 1765-1848*, Boston, Houghton Mifflin, 1913
Place, Charles A., *Charles Bulfinch Architect and Citizen*, Boston, Houghton Mifflin, 1925
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Bulfinch, Ellen Susan ed., *Life and Letters of Charles Bulfinch, Architect*, Boston, 1896



“SCOTCH” — BOARDMAN HOUSE
17 Howard Street, Saugus

Owner: Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities
Please check at Society headquarters, 141 Cambridge Street, Boston,
for visiting hours.

Built probably about 1636 by William Boardman, the “Scotch”—Boardman House gets the first half of its name from the Scots taken prisoner by Cromwell at the Battle of Dunbar and sent to Massachusetts as indentured servants to work at the Saugus Iron Works. Although now known to have been housed in an earlier building close by, but not here, their association with the site is worth recall.

The house has singular value to architectural history — completely of the 17th Century, on its original site with frame and original finish intact, and construction methods plainly visible, it is important as a teaching object and a documentary source of the architectural past of Massachusetts.

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